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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,757—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ARABIA	7993	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7993	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7993	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	8525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellon	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	25th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Meocrzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	F. Colledani	6,300	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

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This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			28th Feb., 1903

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st January, 1903.

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For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Captain K. KORI, 4,404 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 5th January.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she has DISCHARGED her CARGO in 6. Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mungrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,022 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st December, 1902.

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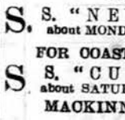
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

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FIRST SALOON.	Single Ticket. Rs.	Return Ticket.* Rs.
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	780	1,200
To MARSEILLES	726	1,080
SECOND SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	570	870
To MARSEILLES	540	810
THIRD SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	316	483
To MARSEILLES	286	429

* Available for 24 months.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,834	Tepe	6th Jan., 1903,
S. S. SAFARI	1,423	.....	21st " "
S. S. KHALIF	1,533	Kopplestatter	3rd Feb "

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Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71 0	38 12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89 8	48 4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
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Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109 0	59 4
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ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
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BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
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Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

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Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas (Original weights) per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw	1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	2 0
Cooked, cut in slices	2 8

BACON

	Rs. a.
FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND per lb.	
Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	1 2
Do do in cut	1 2
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Do do in cut	1 1
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Do do in cut	1 1

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Stilton English Prize Dairy

(NOW IN SEASON)	Rs. a.
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0
Do do in cut	1 8
AMERICAN	0 12
CAMEMBERT real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality	1 0

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PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, i. e., Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).

FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use.

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.

ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.

BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.

M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on SATURDAY, the 10th January, 1903, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Mayne—Intimating that he has sent to Government his resignation as a member of the Corporation.
(b) Government Resolution—Appointing Captain R. E. Money Shewan, R. E., to be a member of the Corporation.
2. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Institute for the year 1901-1902.
3. Government Letter—Raising the monthly salary of Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, to Rs. 3,000.
4. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding for consideration the Commissioner's letter on the proposed removal to a new position of an urinal at Tantanpura and, subject to approval, sanctioning funds to meet the cost.
5. Further consideration of a draft Bye-law regarding the use of water for building purposes.
6. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter from Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, thanking the Corporation for appointing him to continue as Executive Engineer until his successor is appointed and inviting attention to his previous letter in which he had intimated that it was not his intention to seek or accept reappointment.
7. Government Letter—Expressing the views of Government in regard to the Colaba Reclamation Scheme of the City Improvement Trust.
8. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the staff employed for removing chokes in private drains, &c.
9. Government Letter—Stating that the subject of serum therapy in plague is at present receiving close attention in the Plague Research Laboratory, and that on the establishment of the Central Bacteriological Laboratory it will be dealt with still more thoroughly.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

10. Forwarding a list of streets in the City.
11. Forwarding for sanction an application from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hunt, for permission to take a branch connection from the Military service pipe at Santa Cruz to obtain drinking water for the hounds.
12. Recommending, for reasons given, certain concessions to be allowed to the Cooria Municipality in renewing the agreement for water-supply.
13. Government Letter—Regarding Police charges.
14. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,800 to make up the grant for the Public Health Department, Halalkhore Branch, Repairs and Maintenance, which is found to be insufficient.
15. Fourth Report of the Committee appointed to assist the Commissioner in matters relating to the Tramway purchase.

Letters from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee:—

16. Recommending the acceptance of the offer from Government of a play-ground behind the Harris School Building.
17. Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 3rd December, 1902.
18. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1903-1904.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

19. Forwarding Counsel's opinion as to whether it is competent for a President to preside at any election meeting where he himself is a candidate or where votes are tendered for him, and to return himself to any office carrying emoluments or dignity.
20. Reporting as to the existing arrangements for lighting Kamathipura streets.
21. Defining the exact locality in which certain mains sanctioned by the Corporation are to be laid.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

22. Recommending sanction to the adoption of Revised Estimates of expenditure on Loan Works during 1902-1903.
23. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 19,196 to meet the cost of remodelling certain house-gullies in Kamathipura district.
24. Recommending sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 12,154 for preparing for burial purposes, the plot of land at Narlaiwady allotted as burial ground to the Shia Isna Ashari sect and for building walls on the south and east sides thereof, and requesting approval to the place being opened for burial purposes.
25. Submitting an amended Pension Rule for the pension of the Executive Engineer.
26. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to the laying down of new lines for the street connecting Chandanwadi Lane with Tarwadi.
27. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting for orders a bill from Mr. N. H. E. Sukhia in respect of certain conveyance charges incurred by him in attending a meeting of a Committee.
28. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting the procedure proposed to be adopted by him in dealing with house-connections made before the new rules for the same were promulgated.
29. Notice of motion from Mr. N. N. Katrak—For requesting the Committee on proposed amendments in the Municipal Act in respect of regulation for streets and buildings to consider the desirability of taking power to lay down regular lines of streets in private streets, &c.
30. Notice of motion from Mr. D. R. Master—For obtaining a report as to the state of the pipe-sewers and storm-water drains on the Girgaum Road and connected matters.
31. Government Letter—Intimating the re-appointment by Government of Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare as a member of the Joint Schools Committee.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

32. Reporting that the Victoria stand at Pydhowni is one of those proposed to be paved from the current year's Budget grant.
33. Requesting sanction to the exemption of the Bene-Israel community from the payment of Government taxes in respect of their burial ground.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

34. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 3,427 to meet an excess in the grant for the Executive Engineer Department, Stationery.
35. Sanctioning, subject to Corporations' order, a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,375 to meet an excess in the grant for Streets and Buildings Department, Stationery.
36. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's order, a Budget transfer of Rs. 850 to meet an excess in the grant for the Executive Engineer's Department, Miscellaneous, Drainage, Contingencies, &c.
37. Forwarding, with an expression of their views, a letter from Mr. Ardeshir Lowjee Setna and connected papers regarding the acquisition of a property at the junction of Borah Bazar and Maruti Street.
38. Recommending that a letter from Vishnu Krishnaji Deshpande, drawing attention to certain irregularities at a chawl near Chinchpokli Station, be recorded.
39. Suggesting the reply to be given to Mr. Heerjee Govindjee in regard to his complaint as to want of a urinal in Baroda Street and nuisance caused by a dust-bin cart.
40. (a) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,960 to meet the additional cost of constructing cattle segregation sheds at Sankhli Tank of non-inflammable materials.
(b) Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting the measures taken by him for the prevention of Foot and Mouth Disease in the City.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

41. Recommending sanction to a provision of Rs. 1,000 in the Health Department Budget for 1903-1904 to meet the salary of Mr. J Leask, Divisional Health Officer, No 2 Division, for the month of March 1903.
42. Forwarding Commissioner's letter reporting on the Mill Owners' representation for reduction in the rate for water supplied for trade purposes and his letter regarding the provision of funds for replacing for its whole length the Vehar main between Coorla and Vehar, together with the Sub-Committee's report thereon.
43. Recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 11,750 the amount of the High Court decree in the Banganga Tank suit.
44. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 513-10-3 for refund of General Tax paid by the City Improvement Trust in respect of certain portions of the Tardeo Flats in Municipal occupation.
45. Recommending the letting of certain strips of Municipal land at Haines Road and Fergusson Road to Mr. D Gostling on a sufference lease on certain terms.
46. Recommending sanction to the rebate allowed to the Bandora Municipality from the water charge being calculated on the total annual consumption instead of quarterly.
47. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Regretting the death of Mr. James Leask, Divisional Health Officer.
(b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending sanction to a grant from Surplus Cash Balance for the payment of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 11,519-13-3 to the widow of Mr. J. Leaskiate Divisional Health Officer, No. 2 Division.
48. Administration Report for the year 1901-1902, together with a Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

49. Requesting sanction to the widening of Shamset Street.
50. Reporting as to the addition of floors to certain buildings abutting on narrow streets.
51. Reporting as to the inconvenience caused to vehicular traffic by the stacking of water-carts, &c. near the Pydhowni Victoria Stand.
52. Suggesting that if it is desired that the next General Election of Councillors should be conducted under altered conditions a representation be made to Government for legislation to the matter.

Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary:—

53. Forwarding a state ment for the quarter ending 31st December 1902, of Committees that have not submitted their reports to the Corporation for disposal.
54. Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee during the month of December 1902.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation:—

55. Regarding the purification of Tulsi Lake supply.
56. Regarding the revision of Schedule H. of articles liable to payment of Town Duties.
57. Regarding the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner.
58. Regarding schemes for the sewerage of Malabar Hill, &c.
59. Regarding the City Improvement Trust's scheme for a new line of street in continuation of Sankli Street.
60. Regarding the better collection of the Cycle Tax.
61. Regarding the Pali Depots at the Musjid Bridge.
62. Regarding the removal of offal and refuse from the Bandora Slaughter Houses.
63. Regarding the City Improvement Trust's scheme for a new street from Hornby Road to Paltan Road along the southern boundary of the Crawford Market.
64. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, who forwards a copy of his new treatise "Oriental Drainage."

NEW NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

65 to 67. From Mr. K. K. Dadachanji—65. For levying the General Tax at 10 per cent. and passing the Estimate for it, including the Government and Port Trust contributions at Rs. 24,10,900. 66. For fixing the Town Duty on Ghee at 8 annas per Bombay maund and passing the estimate of receipts from Town Duties at Rs. 3,06,000. 67. For passing the grant for contriouton to the City Improvement Trust at Rs. 2,00,000 only.

68 and 69. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—68. For requesting certain Committees of the Corporation to work in groups and to expedite their reports. 69. For recording certain papers regarding the reorganization of the Health Department and forwarding them to the Committee on the future permanent constitution of the Health Department.

70 and 71. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—70. For obtaining from the Commissioner certain papers in connection with the renting of market shops and stalls. 71 For obtaining Counsels opinion as to the legality of the "Pagdi" system in the letting of Market shops and Stalls.

By Order of the President,

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 2nd January, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE CAFE CHANTANT
(Near Gymkhana)
AT THE CORONATION FETE.
ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,

Under the Management of
Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

"AUSTRALIA WILL BE THERE"

Will be Sung by Miss HUNTER, in costume, supported by CHORUS of Ladies.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will also take part:—

Mrs. OTTO ERNST, Mrs. BAKER, The Misses CHANDLER, HEWETT, G. BAKER, E. KENDAL, L. FINKELSTEIN, HUNTER, E. MUNGAVIN, L. DONNELLIE, MICHAEL, STANLEY, SCHNEIDER, Mr. McLENNON, Mr. GEO. COPPARD, Mr. G. THOMAS, Mr. GEO. ARNOLD, and others.

Mrs. DOVE'S LADIES MANDOLIN BAND will perform

COON SONGS, DANCES, BAND,

and a thoroughly good time for Re. 1.

Children Half Price.

To conclude with a Grand

MAYPOLE DANCE.

CORONATION FIREWORKS.

THE DISPLAY of FIREWORKS at the OVAL on the NIGHT of the 5th instant, may be viewed from the Terrace of WATSON'S HOTEL. Seats Re. 2, each. Apply to the MANAGER.
The proceeds will be devoted to a CHILDREN'S FETE and other Charitable purposes.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th DECEMBER and 15th JANUARY, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and back at the following rates:—

1st Class Return ..... Rs. 60.
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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby advised that on and from MONDAY, the 5th January, 1903, and until further notice, the timings of the LOCAL and SUBURBAN TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR will be REVISED and ADDITIONAL TRAINS will be RUN to and from ANDHERI, BORIVLI and VIRAR.
For particulars see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th December, 1902.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAMS FOR DELHI.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS intended for Residents in any of the CAMPS at DELHI are informed that to avoid delay, their Messages should be addressed to "DELHI CENTRAL CAMP" OFFICE or to one of the BRANCH CAMP OFFICES and NOT to "Delhi."
The following Branch Telegraph Offices have been OPENED:—

DURBAR VICEROY'S CAMP.
PRESS CAMP.
MAIDEN'S HOTEL.
BADLI CAMP.
CENTRAL SUPPLY DEPOT.
PUNJAB CHIEF'S CAMP.
BOMBAY CHIEF'S CAMP.
CENTRAL INDIA CHIEF'S CAMP.
MYSORE CHIEF'S CAMP.
RAJPUTANA CHIEF'S CAMP
DISTRICT STAFF CAMP.
SARDAR JUNG CAMP.

E. A. KENYON,
Superintendent in Charge,
Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd December 1902.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of BAI BACHUBAI SORABJI JAMSHEDJI JIJIBHOY, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the abovenamed BAI BACHUBAI SORABJI JAMSHEDJI JIJIBHOY, late of Bombay Parsee, deceased, who died at Bombay, on the 27th day of August, 1902, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the province of Bombay, was on the 18th day of December, 1902, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Mr. BOMONJEE SORABJI JAMSETJI, one of the Surviving Executors in the said Will named, are hereby required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors, for the said Executor at their office No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims, upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the Undersigned at their said office, on or before the fourth day of February, 1903, after that date the said Mr. Bomonji Sorabji Jamsetji as such Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands, according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have had notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Bombay, 24th day of December, 1902.

PESTANJEE, RUSTOM & KOLA,
Solicitors for the Executor.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW,
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LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL, LUCKNOW.

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FEW ROOMS AVAILABLE
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APPLY EARLY.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Re. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 34 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION PHOTOGRAPHS taken at the Town Hall, Bombay, 12 × 10 size, Re. 2, each.—CLIFTON & Co., Photographers, Medows Street, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

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FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

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A GOOD OPPORTUNITY is offered to purchase Horses for Fox hounds and Bombay Light Horse. Seven Walers of different sizes broken to saddle and harness will arrive on TUESDAY next, and be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, 1903. The Horses can be seen at LUDHA EBRAIM and Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road, after their arrival.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, marble top large counter, almira, cupboards, glass book-case, easy chairs, office seats, Brussels carpets, meat-safe, hat and bookstands, chest of drawers,

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 light dog-cart.
1 double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Kiphinstone Circle, Fort, above the office of Bombay Gas Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware by Treacher, plated ware by Reed and Barton and others, mahogany square piano by Soundy, engravings, Hink's table and standing lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of E. DODD, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of leather and plush goods, plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flowerpots bronze table ornaments, fancy bamboo furniture such as chairs, sofas, cabinets, hat stand, brackets, &c.
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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1903.

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W. MOIR,
Manager.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially Imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 7. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Grass, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POON

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£93 1-4	=	— 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	=	+ 1-1
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£55 2/16	=	+ 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 1/4	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	22 1/4	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	45 1/8	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15	=	+ 1/2
Berlin "	20·46 1/4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 1/2	=	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	,,
6 " "	3 3/4 pr ct	=	,,
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	=	,,
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8 pr ct	=	,,
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	4 1/4 pr ct	=	,,
7 day market loans	4 1/4 pr ct	=	+ 1/8

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 31/10 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 22/30 do. Bombay.
" 6/60 do. Madras.

Rs. 60/00 at Is. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 2 per cent. Average rate 16/26.

Total amount sold during week Rs. 60,00,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 70,00,000.
Extra allotments, nil.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4·64 + 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 23,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·60 —1	4·60 —1	4·60 —1	4·60 —1
Apl.-May.	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July.-Aug. Aug.-Sept.**
4·60 —1	4·61 —1	4·61 —1	4·55 —1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	55,000	bales.
Exports to Great Britain	11,000	,,
" Continent	34,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8·90	
Future, month of March	8·61 + 9	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-8
Futures month of March	8 54 + 11
Do. June	8·68 + 13

Tone at close firm.

German granulated Sugar 1st marks 9 1-2 Dec.-Jan. Tone steady.
Para Rubber, 3s. 9d.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-4. Dec.-Jan. Sellers. Tone quiet but steady.
Arrivals—'Methley Hall."

LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT.

VOLUNTARY FORFEITURES.

GOVERNMENT have issued the following instructions and Press Note regarding the letting of land on the non-transferable tenure under the Land Revenue Amendment Act of 1901 :

The area of lands resettled on the non-transferable tenure in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, up to 30th September 1902 was as follows :—

District.	Compulsory forfeiture. A. g.	Voluntary forfeiture. A. g.	Total. A. g.
Ahmedabad	9,101 5	157 0	9,258 5
Kaira	7,405 32	4,090 21	11,496 13
Panch Mahals	2,168 18	119,675 21	121,943 39
Broach	597 10	55 22	652 32
Surat	11,624 6	85 27	11,706 33
Thana	80 9	....	80 9
Khandesh	138 30	86 1	224 31
Nasik	1,534 33	....	1,534 33
Ahmednagar	592 9	....	592 9
Bijapur	126 30	....	126 30
Dharwar	12 15	....	12 15
Hyderabad	11 27	....	11 27
Total	33,493 24	124,147 12	157,640 36

The Commissioner, N. D. gives the following explanation of the large number of voluntary forfeitures in the Panch Mahals :—

"The inducement of a remission of arrears of revenue has had little to do with it though doubtless the prospect of getting clear of encumbrance has not been without its charm. No attempt has been made to collect arrears from those who were unwilling to accept the new tenure and suspensions this year have been given to all alike. The district officers took special pains to talk over the matter with the people and remove misunderstanding with the result that many patels (leading men) who were at first opposed to the movement became enthusiastic for it. They were helped by the following facts :—(1) The people are mostly unsophisticated Bhils and Kolis who are not much exposed to the influence of interested agitators. They still trust much in the word of the British Officer and that feeling has been much strengthened by the sense that Government alone, not the Savkars has kept them alive and enabled them to till their lands in spite of famine. (2) The Savkars, on their part, have not been so keen as elsewhere to retain their hold on the land as it is not a very valuable investment. (3) The district officers are said to have used with effect the argument that talukdari land, of which there is much in the district, has been deprived of its alienability without injuring the status of the talukdar, and that service land is non-mortgageable but still carries with it all the advantages of a watan.

"On the whole I think the record is the result of intelligent explanation, without unfair pressure on the one side or unscrupulous agitation on the other and if the object is not lost sight of in future years the land tenure of the district will be placed on a satisfactory footing. That is to say, the better class of Kunbis and Gaanchis who may be described as yeomen will be able to raise money on mortgage on their ancestral land but not so the talukdars (the lairds) and the small farmers, who have proved themselves not fit to exercise the privilege. It will then only remain to take measures to secure to the latter some fair portion of their crop."

Mr. Carmichael is entitled to much credit for his successful application of the new law.

Government desire that continuing efforts should be made in all districts to induce those occupants for whom the non-transferable tenure is considered suited to accept it even though they are not in arrears with payment of revenue. And now that the famine is practically over and all famine arrears have been remitted, compulsory forfeitures with a view to regrant on the restricted tenure of holdings in respect of which arrears of land revenue are due, should in future be freely resorted to in all suitable cases. It should be borne in mind that in the case of both voluntary and compulsory forfeitures previous notice of the intended forfeiture must be given, as required by amended Section 153 of the Land Revenue Code, to protect creditors against fraud.

As regards unoccupied land, when there are several applicants for the same area of land it will seldom be possible to dispose of it equitably without auction, and if men of the provident class are likely to bid for it, the ordinary tenure will be more suitable. In tracts in which few, if any of the bidders are likely to be of that class, the district officer is not precluded from putting the occupancy without right of transfer up to auction, but people who cannot exercise the right of transfer wisely will seldom be able to pay for an occupancy without borrowing and it is not desirable that they should incur debt for the purpose. Government consider that as far as is practicable consistently with impartiality, occupancies on the restricted tenure should be granted without payment.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat-burns, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYSON—December 16, at Lucknow, the wife of A C Bryson, of a daughter.
CHAUDHURI—December 11, at Nellore, the wife of Captain M N Chaudhuri, I M S, of a son.
COCHRANE—December 14, at Muzaffurpur, the wife of Captain Cochrane, I M S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BURN—December 24, at Naini Tal, Sydney Chichester, younger son of Richard and Grace Burn, aged 3 months.
BROACH—December 19 at Nagehai, after childbirth, the dearly loved wife of Army Schoolmaster T H Broach, 1st Northampton Regiment.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

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APPLY TO

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BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS

To the ELITE of BOMBAY.

Over 32 Years in the Line.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 34m. High water, 1-14m., 1-1s. Low water, 7-17m., 0-33s.
Bank holiday.
Gean Community Ball, Town Hall.
People's Fair on the Esplanade.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for the month of December of the Head Branch of this institution: Daily average attendance, 219; admissions: 2,128: prevailing diseases, fevers and diseases of the lungs and air passages.

MUSIC AT THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.—The Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music at the People's Fair to-day at 5 p.m. under the direction of Mr. M. Fradills, Band Master :—

March	Her bright smile haunts me still	Hume
Overture	The Exiles	Gassner
Valse	Toreadore	Royle
Selection	Mikado	Sullivan
Clarionet Solo	Nocturno No. 2 op. 9	Chopin
Polka	Bon Vivants	Godfrey
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Monckton

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By kind permission of Captain A. G. Creagh and the officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5 to 7 p.m. :—

March	"With Sword and Lance"	Storke
Overture	"Fra Diavolo"	Auber
Selection	"The Bohemian Girl"	Balfe
Mazurka	"La Mousme"	Ganne
Reminiscences of	"Scotland"	Godfrey
Valse	"Au pays des chansons"	Fahrbach
Galop	"Poltergiester"	Faust

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

A TUMULTUOUS MEETING.

MARSEILLES, 13th Dec.—At a meeting of "inscrits maritimes," violent speeches were delivered and a strike to the bitter end was voted. The end of the meeting was tumultuous, the Police having to interfere. M. Rivelli, Secretary to the Strikers' Committee, has been arrested on the charge of inciting to revolt.

MARSEILLES, 14th Dec.—The general strike is considered as having proved abortive.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

A MEMORIAL OF ERCKMANN.

Luneville, 14th Dec.—At the unveiling of the monument to the romancier Erckmann, General Andre, Minister of War, expressed his entire confidence in the troops of the East for the defence of the frontier and their respect for Republican institutions.

THE POWERS AND VENEZUELA.

STATEMENT BY AN AMERICAN MINISTER.

LONDON, 14th Dec.—Americans assert that the German Commodore sank his two prizes to prevent the necessity of removing them to British ports.

A member of President Roosevelt's Government has admitted the right of the Powers to seize the Customs-houses, blockade the ports, land troops, and occupy the capital, and that this would not be an infringement of the Monroe doctrine.

It is stated that Germany, in writing, and Britain, verbally, agreed not to seize territory in lieu of an indemnity, or to permanently occupy it.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	6	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	11	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	2	2	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	22	23	112
Total plague deaths to date	122,004	101,442	
Same date last year	52	25	127

BOMBAY 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

Owners are reminded that Entry closes at 6 p.m. on Monday, 5th January, 1903 (only one Entry).

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 30th December.

MESSRS. HOE & Co., Madras, have sent us a stout "Pocket Diary" for 1903. It gives an elaborate Hindu Calendar with every possible feast-day and the ceremonies to be observed through the year, in English and again in Tamil. Postal and Telegraphic information, Madras Trade List, Members of the Royal Family, of the Madras Government, Official Legal Enactments and Income-tax table make, with the usual blank pages for a private Diary, a fairly large Vade Mecum for Madras business men.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS LIST.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER 31.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confer the following titles and honours on the undermentioned gentlemen in appreciation and recognition of their meritorious and faithful services, and valuable assistance to the public cause, in honour of the King's Coronation :—

SALUTES.

Additions to permanent salutes :—

The Nawab of Janjira, 11 guns.

The Sanibwas of Keng Tung, of Mong Nai, and of Hsi Paw, 9 each.

Personal salutes—

Shankar Rao Chimnaji, Pant Sachiv of Bhor, the Maharana of Danta, the Nawab of Loharu, each nine guns, as personal salutes.

TO BE G.C.B.

The Nizam of Hyderabad.

TO BE K.C.B.

Major-General C. C. Egerton and Colonel F. A. D. Hammond.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

The Right Hon. George Francis Hamilton.

His Highness the Raja of Cochin.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

The Hon. Mr Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Rear-Admiral Charles Carter Drury, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

The Hon. Mr. Henry Martin Winterbotham, Member of Council, Fort St. George.

The Hon. Mr. James Monteath, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, Resident in Mysore.

The Hon. Mr. Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, President of the Police Commission.

Hugh Shakespear Barnes, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

Surgeon-General William Roe Hooper, President of the Medical Board at the India Office.

Colonel Sir Colin Campbell Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., President of the Indian Irrigation Commission.

Raja Kirti Sah, C.S.I., of Tehri, Garhwal.

Kunwar Ranbir Singh of Patiala.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law, Member of Council.

Charles Stuart Bayley, Esq., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Edward Townshend Candy, Esq., Puisne Judge, Bombay.

Gabriel Stokes, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Major-General Trevor Bruce Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

Harvey Adamson, Esq, Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma.

William Henry Lockington Impey, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

William Charles Macpherson, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Colonel St. George Corbet Gore, Surveyor-General of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery, Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division of the Punjab.

Reginald Henry Craddock, Esq., Commissioner of the Jubulpore Division.

Colonel Henry Doveton Hutchinson, Assistant Military Secretary of Indian Affairs at the War Office.

Major Hugh Daly, Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department.

Raja Ban Behari Kapur of Burdwan.

Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhommad Faiyaz Ali Khan of Pahasu, in the Bulandshahr District, lately Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

Sardar Badan Singh of Malauds in the Ludhiana district of the Punjab.

It had been his Majesty the King-Emperor's intention to appoint his Highness Raja Bije Sen Bahadur of Mandi, to be Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Raja Bije Sen died on 10th December.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

The Maharajah of Travancore.

The Maharajah of Nabha.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Bombay.

Mr Herbert Thirkell White, Chief Judge, Lower Burma.

Charles Lewis Tupper, Esq., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

Surgeon-General Benjamin Franklin, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.

Frederick Augustus Nicholson, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Arthur Upton Fanshawe, Esq., Director-General of the Indian Post Office.

Walter Roper Lawrence, Esq., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

John Elliot, Esq., Meteorological Reporter.

Raja-Dhiraj Nahar Sinhji of Shahpura, in Rajputana.

Gangadhar Rao Ganesh, alias Bala Sahib Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior branch), Southern Mahratta Country.

Sardar Ghaus Baksh, Raissani, Premier Chief of Sarawans, Baluchistan.

Maharaja Harballabh Narayan Singh Bahadur, C.I.E., of Sombursa, Bengal.

Maharajah Peshkar Kishan Parshad, Minister to H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Purnaoya Narsinghrao Krishna Murti, C. I. E., Dewan of Mysore.

Maharajah Gode Narayna Gajapati Rao, C. I. E., of Vizagapatam.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Colonel Ernest Debrath, Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Pratul Chandar Chattarji, Esq., Judge of the Chief Court in the Punjab.

Frederick Gurr Maclean, Esq., Director-General of Telegraphs India.

Walter Bernard de Winton, Esq., Chief Engineer to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

Colonel Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne, Agent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Algernon Elliott, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Major Charles Arnold Kemball, Officiating Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

Herbert W. C. Carnduff, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Loch, Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Bomford, Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hodding, Commandant of the Behar Light Horse.

Edward Giles, Esq., Director, Public Instruction, Bombay.

Henry King Beauchamp, Esq., Editor of the Madras Mail and Sheriff of Madras.

Hirjibhai Manekjee Rustomjee, Esq., Sheriff of Calcutta.

Havilland LeMesurier, Esq., lately Collector of Pathana.

Robert Nathan, Esq., Secretary to the Indian Universities Commission.

Major Alfred William Alcock, Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

Arthur Hill, Esq., Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency.

Douglas Donaldt, Esq, Commandant of the Border Military Police and Samanat Rifles, Kohat.

Jagadish Chandra Bose, Esq., Professor at the Presidency College, Calcutta.

Nawab Muhammad Sharif Khan, Khan of Dir.

The Mehtar Shuja Almulk of Chitral.

Mir Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of Sunza Suza, Sikandar.

The Khan of Nazar.

William Dickson Cruickshank, Secretary to the Bank of Bengal.

Thomas Jewell Bennett, Esq., late Editor of the "Times of India," Bombay.

John O'Brien Saunders, Esq, Proprietor and Editor of the "Englishman," Calcutta.

Henry Wenden, Esq, Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Charles Henry Wilson, Esq., Vice-President, Rangoon Municipal Committee.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Khuda Baksh of Patna.

Rao Bahadur Shyam Sundarlal, Diwan of Kishangarh, Rajputana.

Rao Bahadur Munshi Balmukunddas, Diwan Bahadur, Member, Alwar State Council.

Robert Herriot Henderson, Superintendent of the Tarapur Tea Company's Gardens, Cachar District, Assam.

Nawab Hafiz Muhammad Abdulla Khan Alizai of Dera Ismail Khan, Honorary Commandant of the 15th Bengal Cavalry.

Hkun Kyi K. S. M. Sawbwa of Monrai in the Southern Shan States.

Mir Mehrula Khan Raisani, Nazim of Mekran, Baluchistan.

Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Kazillash of Lahore.

Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Gangadhar Shastri, Professor of Sanskrit in the College of Benares.

Fardonjee Jamsetjee, Esq., Private Secretary to his Highness the Nizam's Minister at Hyderabad.

Charles Henry West, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Adjutant-General in India.

It had been the King-Emperor's intention to appoint Sir John Woodburn to be Knight Grand Commander of the most eminent Order of the Indian Empire, in recognition of his long and distinguished service in India.

It had been the King-Emperor's intention to confer the C. I. E. on Mr. Harry Charles Hill in recognition of the able manner in which he conducted his duties during his long service in the Forest Department in India. Mr. Hill died on 7th November whilst on leave in England.

KNIGHTHOODS.

The King-Emperor has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Mr. James Acworth Davies, Esq., Judge of the High Court, Fort St. George.

Mr. William Ovens Clark, Esq., Chief Judge in the Punjab.

Montague Charles Turner, Esq., President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Ernshaw Cooper, Commandant of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Lewis Walker, late 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

George Watt, Esq., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

Harkisandas Narotamdas, Esq., of Bombay.

William Godsell, Esq., Auditor of Accounts at the India Office.

THE KAISER-I-HIND.

The King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for public service in India of the first class to :—

Lady Curzon of Kedleston.

The Reverend Samuel Scott, Allnutt Cambridge Mission, Delhi.

Albert Frederick Ashton, Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

Captain de Lotbiniere, R.E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Mysore.

James Douglas, Esq., Bombay.

The Reverend J. A. Graham, Kalimpong, Bengal.

Pandit Jwala Prasad, Migistrate, United Provinces.

Clarence Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Municipal Committee, Delhi.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert William Steele Lyons, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Dharwar, Bombay Presidency.

Merwanjee Cowasjee, Esq., Municipal Commissioner and Magistrate, Rangoon.

John Nisbit, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Burma.

Major David Semple, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

The Reverend Sewell, Manager of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency.

The Reverend David Witton, Principal of Hislop College, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

Mrs. Adams-Wylie of the Bombay Adams-Wylie Hospital.

NATIVE HONOURS.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Rani Dhankuar Ba Sahiba, of the Barwani State in Central India, the title of Maharani, as a personal distinction.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rajah, as a personal distinction, upon Rao Bahadur Chattar pati, C.S.I., Jagirdar of Alipura in Central India; and Rao Bahadur Thakar Mangal Singh of Lawa, in Rajputana.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction, upon Khan Bahadur Iardar Khair Bakhsh, Chief of the Marri tribe in Baluchistan; and Sardar Kaisar Khan, Chief of the Magasi tribe in Baluchistan.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Shamsul-Ulama, as a personal distinction, upon Khan Sahib Moulvi Saadat Susain of the Calcutta Madrasa; Mufti Moulvi Abdullah of the Oriental College, Lahore; Maulvi Abdul Hakim of the Oriental College, Lahore; and Rai Bahadur Seth Kasturchand Daga of Bikanir.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon Jan Mahomed Navaz Valad Ghulam Mahomed Dahar, Zamindar of the Taluka of Ubauro, Sukkur District; Ardeshir Dorabjee Daviarvala, landholder of Ubargaon, Thana District: Hormusjee Maneckjee Bhiwndiwala, Abkari Contractor and Salt Merchant, Bombay; Navrojee Kavasjee Kalyanwalla, Assistant Surgeon, Ahmedabad: and Ardeshir Dinshajee Chinoy, extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Rao Sahib Nirbhe Singh Mandloi; Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskate, Chairman of the Municipality of Burhanpur, in the Central Provinces: Rao Sahib Nirbhe Singh Mandloi of Sohagpur, in the Central Provinces; Dayabhai Harjiwandas Nanavati, Accountant General of the Baroda State; Laljanardhansing, Secretary to the Maharajah of Rewa in Central India; Paramalai Subashar; Krishna Rao, District Judge, Bangalore: Khandubhai Gulabhai Desai, retired Executive Engineer, Public Wors Department, Bombay Presidency; Wadhumal Chandiram, retired Assistant Judge, Shikarpur, Sind; and Moreshwar Raghoba Talpade, Postal Superintendent, Bombay Presidency.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Khan Saheb as a personal distinction upon Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee, engine-driver, G. I. P. Railway.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rao Saheb as a personal distinction upon Mr. Gunputrow Gourishunker Shastri and Mr. Gunesh Hari Sugneiker.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon Rai Sahib Bhikchand, honorary magistrate and member of the Municipal Committee of Quetta.

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EUROPEAN NOTES.

THE KAISER ON SOCIALISM.

ROYAL VISITS TO ITALY.

PROTECTION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 12.

Replying to a deputation of Breslau working men who presented him with an address at the station, the Kaiser made a speech, in which he expressed his satisfaction that the workmen had decided to come to meet him. By so doing, he said, they had, in the first place, not disappointed the expectations which he had expressed at Essen; and, secondly, they had helped to keep free from reproach the memory of his late friend, Herr Krupp. The Emperor then thanked the speaker of the deputation for his warm, patriotic words, which, he declared, were evidence that an honourable feeling of loyalty to King and Fatherland existed among working men. The working classes had always been an object of deep interest and solicitude to him. After referring to the social legislation introduced by the Emperor William the First, and carried on by himself, his Majesty continued that, by reason of this great solicitude for working men on the part of their Kings, he felt justified in addressing a word of explanatory warning to those present. Workmen had for years let themselves be kept by agitators and Socialists under the delusion that they must belong to that party if they wished to better their position. That was a great lie, a serious mistake. These agitators had tried to stir up working men against their employer, against other classes, against Throne and Altar, and had at the same time, most unscrupulously exploited, enede1, and enslaved them, in order to strengthened their own power, not for the promotion of the welfare of the working man, but in order to sow hatred between the classes and to disseminate cowardly slanders from which nothing, not even the grandest quality, the honour of German manhood, remained sacred. With such people the working class, as honour-loving men, should have nothing more to do. In conclusion, the Emperor asked the workmen to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the national Parliament. Such a man would gladly be welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives of the working class, however many they might be, for the good of the people and of the country, inasmuch as they would take a firm stand on loyalty to the King and a respect for the law, for the State, and for the honour of their fellow citizens.

The Italian papers are never tired of discussing what threatens to be the vexed question of the visits of the monarchs of Russia and Germany, and the President of the French Republic, to King Victor Emmanuel. The polemics over the last have fallen somewhat out of the running, as it seems that the French Government are not yet ready to really break with the Holy See, which they must do if the visit takes place in Rome, and elsewhere the King positively refuses to receive him. But the two former still excite conflicting passions. The Italians, are somewhat sensitive on the subject of Royal visits and that sensitiveness makes them talk about it a great deal. They are quite alive to past snubs. For instance, King Humbert paid Emperor Francis Joseph a visit at Vienna at the cost of great bitterness of feeling among some of his subjects, who called him ironically, "the Austrian Colonel," which could not be denied, as he was actually made colonel of an Austrian regiment. This visit was never, and will never be returned. When the Tsar was crowned, the Prince of Naples (now King) represented Italy. The Emperor returned the visits of all the Great Powers, with the exception of Italy. This summer the King went to St. Petersburg again, and his subjects are anxious to know what will be the result. With regard to Germany there is nothing to fear that the Emperor will refrain from coming. The question of the Vatican does not enter with either of these Monarchs as they are not Catholic. The King, asked about the date of the visits replied, "I know nothing. The journalists are the only ones who can tell you."

M. Henry Maret, the editor of the "Radical," writes on the "Agony of Protectionism" in France. One wishes one could share his optimism. French electors are still too ignorant to sweep away taxes on foreign goods. But there is no smoke without fire, and M. Maret, who has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the half of a long lifetime, would not declare Protection to be moribund if he had not heard complaints against it from representatives of the working class. At any rate, this is the first time one has read in a French paper that Protection is on its last legs. One good sign is that M. Meline himself defends the system of crippled trade only in a half-hearted manner. M. Meline looks a flunkey, and is every inch a flunkey. He was nothing until the titled landowners took him up and spent tens of thousands of pounds on a corn law campaign. M. Meline is now pleading that if he advocated taxes on bread he was only following the multitude. As M. Maret says, he was led to Protection not by conviction but by ambition. M. Maret adds: "Free Trade saved the Empire, and it saves England. It would have made the French Republic prosperous. Only the electors allowed themselves to be hoodwinked by a few speculators and landowners. They fondly imagined that by girding the country round with a customs fence they would turn it into a land of plenty. The time has come to face hard facts, finances in deficit, dear living, prosperous industries in foreign countries, insufficiently offset by a few fortunes made by Protected manufacturers." A striking confirmation of M. Maret's article may be found in the statement made this morning in the "Petit Journal" on the authority of the Unions of the metal industries, that out of 20,000 employed last year in those industries 8,000 are now out of work.

Maestro Puccini's new opera is so near completion that he is said to be in Rome to arrange for the first representation during the coming musical season. In his modest lodging, the chief, one might almost say the only, feature is a huge piano, which the Maestro can never be induced to touch when not alone, and a magnificent picture of Mme. Melba as Mimi in his "Boheme." "There never was such a Mimi," he said, seeing my eyes wander to the portrait. "How I wish I could get her for my 'Madame Butterfly!' It is a character which requires dramatic power, but, above all, a pure, true voice." "And the music?" was ventured. "Well," he returned, "one is never too old to learn even in his own line of business, if I may so express it. As you know the wife of the Japanese Minister to the Quirinal has been good enough as to give me hints about the costumes and scenery, so I made so bold as to ask another favour. I thought some real Japanese music might be introduced with effect, and asked her if she could procure me some through her friends in Japan. 'I only wish I could,' she replied; 'but in my country there is no music.' 'No music!' I exclaimed, stupefied. 'No; that is, no written music. Our composers teach from memory, and the music is thus diffused; it comes down from father to son, or in the different musical academies. But,' she added kindly, 'I think I can satisfy you after all. I have a friend who is the directress of a musical academy in Japan, who has gone to Paris on purpose to learn to write music, and I will get her to write out some of our most characteristic themes. So, no matter if one likes it or not, the 'genuine article' will be there, and no one can find fault."

The measures officially announced in the Turkish newspapers of the 3rd instant, for the European provinces of Turkey had been under consideration for some three weeks by the Council of Ministers. Their promulgation was hastened owing to the serious representations made by M. Zinovieff, the Russian Ambassador, in his audience of the Sultan on November 25, who threatened (and this is important) that if the Porte delayed any longer the adoption of measures for the better government of those provinces, Russia would herself present a scheme of reforms. This threat brought matters to a climax, and decided the Sultan to approve the programme drawn up by his Ministers. Although the scheme as published is still regarded as totally inadequate to cope with the present serious position and cannot be said to satisfy anybody, least of all the populations of the provinces in question, nevertheless on further consideration a more favourable view now appears to prevail in Austrian and Russian diplomatic quarters, where it is believed that the present programme might serve as a basis for securing ultimately some more practical reforms, and thus stave off the threatened trouble in the spring. Now that a beginning has been made in wringing from the Sultan some measures of improvement for Macedonia, it is not improbable that Russia will exercise strong pressure on Bulgaria with a view to curbing, if not stopping altogether, the agitation of the Macedonian Committee. The programme of measures decreed for the European provinces contains nothing but what already exists in the laws and regulations which should govern the administration of those provinces, and is therefore an eloquent testimony of how laws and regulations in Turkey are observed, or rather unobserved.

In the Reichstag the second reading of the Tariff Bill has been concluded. The next sitting has been fixed for Saturday, when the third reading will be taken. The adoption of the five minutes' rule having had the effect of arresting obstruction, the Reichstag to-day was able to proceed with Herr Kardorff's motion to pass the tariff en bloc. Herr Bassermann (National Liberal) urged its adoption and the rejection of the amendments. The proposal, he said, was a part of the compromise to which he had every reason to believe the Federal Governments would also assent. The speaker then addressed several questions to the Imperial Chancellor. Count Bulow, in replying, said: Should the Reichstag agree to the reduction of a number of the industrial duties proposed in Herr Kardorff's motion the Federal Governments will give this proposal serious and benevolent consideration corresponding with the importance of the matter. The idea of binding down the cattle duties to a minimum cannot be entertained by the Federal Governments. They are resolved that on the conclusion of the commercial treaties such protection shall be assured to cattle-rearing in Germany as may be necessary for its future prosperous development, and that such development shall be guaranteed. Moreover, the Federal Governments will not include in the commercial treaties or conventions with other States any provisions that would prevent them from taking all the veterinary measures necessary for the effectual protection of German cattle against the danger of the importation of cattle disease from abroad—(Cheers from the majority; laughter on the Left.) The motions were then read by the Secretary. Herr Bebel (Socialist) made a violent attack on the majority and the Government, saying the fact that Herr Kardorff's motion was to be settled out of hand and without discussion was degrading the Reichstag in the eyes of

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1903.

PROCLAMATION DAY.

FROM all parts of the country, from Delhi, where the dignitaries are assembled—and where the King-Emperor's message to his people was read—down to the lowliest township in the mofussil, come narratives of festive doings in honour of the proclamation of the King as Emperor of India. So far as outward demonstration is concerned, the Viceroy, by whose desire the festivities were arranged, has no cause to complain of the manner in which the country has responded. Considering the publication of a Government Resolution on the subject in August last it can scarcely be said that the celebrations were spontaneous outbursts of loyalty and devotion to the Throne or to the British Government. But on the face of it there is every appearance of a ready acquiescence of the people in the expressed desire of Government that fessts and festivities should take place. The ceremony at Delhi, as described by our special correspondent, was a brilliant function, such as could not fail to impress the enormous gathering of people from all parts of the empire who witnessed it. As his Excellency anticipated a good many eyes were turned towards Delhi. In fact Reuter tells us that the Durbar absorbs public attention at Home. Our fellow subjects have read with interest the progress of events at Delhi, where India, to quote Lord Curzon, has been afforded an opportunity not merely of testifying the enthusiastic loyalty of her feelings towards the King-Emperor in the presence of his brother, but also of demonstrating to the world that India is not sunk in torpor or stagnation, but is alive with an ever-expanding force and energy. In the King's speech the other day occurred a reference to the financial condition of the country which shows that his Majesty's advisers have not given him the whole truth though they may have told him nothing but the truth. It is a notorious fact in this country that many of the Chiefs of native States who have attended the Durbar have done so on borrowed money, that their State finances are heavily involved owing to the ravages of plague and famine. It is notorious, too, that some of the invited guests were unable to pay the cost of their railway journeys, and that local governments and administrations have been compelled to dip their hands in the public funds to help such individuals. These cannot be accepted as evidences of the financial prosperity of the people which his Majesty the King has been asked to believe in. Fortunately for them, however, the Viceroy yesterday held out some hope of relief.

We consistently opposed the holding of the Durbar, because of the heavy outlay involved and because of the urgent necessity—after years of plague and famine—of devoting every available rupee to the carrying out of long deferred works of public utility. We still hold that the Durbar was neither necessary nor desirable whether the cost has been that originally estimated for or double the amount. The conditions have improved. Famine again threatened us when the scheme was first propounded, but timely rain came and saved the situation. Still it could not wipe out the effects of previous periods of scarcity. The money which has been devoted to the Delhi festivities was badly wanted for other purposes. We objected to the time and the place, as well as to the ceremony itself. There was no sufficient reason why the Proclamation should not have been read in this country simultaneously with the Coronation in England. Delhi—imperial or rebel Delhi, whichever the reader may be pleased to term it—has neither claim nor accommodation for such a demonstration. Further the King having been proclaimed Emperor once it was superfluous to repeat the operation. But his Excellency the Viceroy had other objects in view beyond the mere proclamation. He indulged the hope that it might prove of benefit to British administrators who would have provided for them an unique opportunity of meeting. Many a man in Madras had never seen the Punjab and even many a man in Bombay was ignorant of Bengal and its methods until the Durbar opened, and they had opportunities of comparing notes. His Excellency was persuaded that an occasion like the Durbar when soldiers and civilians from all parts of India met not for a few days but for a fortnight would be fraught with incalculable advantage both to the participators and to the administrations which they serve. We trust that such may prove to be the case though we fail to see how any serious purpose could possibly be served amid a whirligig of pleasures, where sport and pageantry jostled one another for supremacy, and excitement followed excitement too rapidly to admit even of the discussion of the event just completed and the probabilities of success of the next item of the programme. The organisation of the Art Exhibition is the only serious attempt to utilise the opportunity in a practical spirit, and that, according to some critics, has not been entirely successful.

Some good, it is possible, the Durbar has achieved. It has attracted to this country numbers, who would, perhaps, never otherwise have visited it. It has broadened their minds and enlarged their knowledge of imperial geography. Members of the House of Peers have come, and before they leave will have seen something of India and her people. Members of the House of Commons are here, and although the travelling M. P. is a man quick to jump at conclusions, he may have seen sufficient by the time he sets sail again for Home to recognise that his preconceived notions of India and Indians are entirely out of joint and that Pagett, M. P., was as Kipling described him. Each and everyone of these, the globe-trotter pure and simple, the adventurous American anxious to see the world in half-an-hour, and the numerous sportsmen who have come to spy out the land, brought some money with him, and he has spent and is spending it with us. For years past we have known no tourist season compared with what we had in years gone-by. The Durbar gave it a much-needed impetus, and may prove to have re-established India as a refuge from the cold weather of the mother country. Thus the Durbar will have done good indirectly if not directly. To say that Orientals will consider the magnitude of the Durbar in the highest degree becoming, as a Home contemporary does, argues unacquaintance with the natives of this country as contradistinguished from those of other nations in the East. If those at Home who write in this strain wish to know how far the Durbar appears to the intelligent native of this country it is only necessary to refer him to last week's meeting of the Congress. "The time has passed by," said Mr. Bannerjee, "when a mere pageant, calculated to dazzle and to astonish, can leave an enduring impression upon the public mind of India. Thanks to the educational efforts of our rulers, to the wise, the sagacious, and beneficent policy which they have followed, we have long since passed the stage of childhood and have entered upon a period of vigorous adolescence when we are able to discriminate the substance from the shadow." It is a far cry from the offices of the London press to Delhi, and those who assert that the native sense of the fitness of things has been consulted, speak entirely without the book.

LORD LOVAT'S REGIMENT.

THE permission accorded to Lord Lovat, the Chief of the Clan Fraser, to raise a regiment from amongst the tenants of his own and the adjoining estates recalls memories of over a hundred years ago, when it was quite a common custom among the Highland Chiefs to raise corps in response to the nation's call to arms. Although a great number of the Highland Regiments so raised no longer figure in the Army List, such regiments as the Gordons, Camerons, Seaforths, and Argyl and Sutherlands, whose names occupy a prominent place in the Military history of Great Britain, serve to remind us of the patriotism of certain Scottish Chiefs in an age when loyalty to the reigning dynasty was not a conspicuous trait of the Scotch. Lord Roberts, at a recent dinner given by the London Inverness-shire Association to Lord Lovat and the officers of Lovat Scouts, in the course of a speech remarked—for more than one hundred and fifty years Highland Regiments—Scottish Regiments—had fought in every part of this great Empire, and on all occasions had distinguished themselves. He did not know of a single Scottish regiment with which he had not served, whether they were kilted or whether they were trews. The first Highland Regiment that he served with was the 93rd, when it came out to the Indian Mutiny. Two or three weeks afterwards he saw the 93rd, and the 79th in line, dressed in their kilts and bonnets, advancing against one of the enemy's batteries over the plain of Cawnpore, and he never remembered seeing a more splendid sight. They never flinched, they marched quietly on, they marched up to the battery without a single man falling out. The next Scottish regiment he was with was the 71st Highland Light Infantry, a most magnificent regiment. In Afghanistan he was fortunate enough to have with him the Seaforths and the Gay Gordons, and it was in remembrance of the assistance that these two regiments gave him that when he became entitled to have supporters to his arms he took a Highlander for one of them. In the South African war representatives of almost every Scottish Regiment had been engaged, and we had all heard now magnificently they had behaved in every place. Having such an admiration and respect for Highland Regiments he was delighted to hear that Lord Lovat and his scouts were coming out to the war. He knew that the Frasers had before this raised regiments to fight for their country, but he doubted if any of Lord Lovat's predecessors ever raised a more workmanlike or better-looking regiment than the Scouts. Such high encomiums from the Commander-in-Chief will, we trust, give a stimulus to recruiting in Scotland which is just at present at very low ebb, and will be read with satisfaction by Highland Regiments in India, South Africa, and at home.

THE HONOURS LIST.

A LONG Honours' List in connection with the Coronation celebrations was anticipated, and it is certainly long enough to satisfy all reasonable persons. That is of course so far as mere length goes. Some of the names might appropriately have been omitted, and some which we regret to search for in vain might well have been included. Others again might have been differently dealt with. But it may be that in the pressure of Durbar engagements there was not sufficient time left in which to revise the lists submitted, and the names omitted may have been struck out very much in the same manner as Sheriffs in England are pricked for. As for the remainder "Let go!" Why, for example, create Admiral Drury a Knight Commander of the Star of India? His services have not been conferred on this country. Why give him—a new-comer—Indian honours instead of a K.C.B.? Why make Sir Lawrence Jenkins a K. C. I. E. when he is a Knight already, and why give him the "Indian Empire" and Sir Charles Drury a Star of India? Were there no other more appropriate honours? Why give the Kaiser-i-Hind to Lady Curzon and not to Lady Northcote or Lady Ampthill? There are very many enigmas of the sort. Officials crowd one another in the list, but we regret that the names of several, who have fought with plague and famine, and been in the thick of the fight against these enemies, are nowhere to be found. Yet we have it on the authority of the Viceroy, in his speech of yesterday, that those who have suffered much deserve much, and those who have wrought well deserve well. Bombay has not been over-generously dealt with. Still those who have received decorations most certainly deserve them. The most lamentable feature of all to our mind is the decoration of no less than three newspaper-men. Journalists have souls above baubles. To force honours upon them is to take an unfair advantage, and we cannot but feel that in decorating these gentlemen Lord Curzon has aimed a cruel blow at Anglo-Indian journalism, whose aim and object ought to be to help the Government by fair and free criticism of its measures. If journalists are to be treated in this manner, where is the hope for honest, independent journalism? To the three gentlemen, who have had the misfortune to be hit upon, we offer our sincerest commiseration.

PROPOSED NEW CATHEDRAL.

WE published yesterday an official statement as to the scheme for the erection of a new Cathedral for Bombay. As is set forth there are many reasons why a new site should be chosen. The traffic of the locality is so heavy that the incessant noise during Divine Service, especially on week days, is very distracting to worshippers and fatiguing to the clergy. The present building is not large enough for a Cathedral, and it would not be possible to build a larger one on the present site. Therefore the Trustees have cast their eyes in the direction of the Crescent where it is believed a site facing the Sailors' Home will be placed at their disposal. The Trustees recognize that regret will be felt that the present building would have to be parted with after its use for nearly two centuries, but consider that any objection on this ground is outweighed by the need which exists for a more suitable church on a more suitable site. It is, however, not proposed to take any steps in the matter until the feeling of the worshippers in the Cathedral has been ascertained, and it has been decided to call a meeting to give them an opportunity of expressing their opinion. The meeting will be held on the return of the Bishop from England, and his Lordship will preside over the meeting.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Surada, Captain D. L. Neilson, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, reports that the vessel picked up the crew of the s.s. Mombassa of Glasgow, and landed them at Colombo.

AMONG the many odes which have been written during the present year by natives of India on the subject of the Coronation is one by Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee Bhandupwala, of Powvala Mansion, Grant Road. Mr. Ardeshir forwarded the ode to the Governor of Bombay through the Acting Chief Secretary, and he received a reply expressing the sincere thanks of the Government and assuring him that the address would be transmitted to the proper quarter.

THERE is a railway station in North Wales known by the name of Legacy. It is left by everybody who travels that way.

THE number of trains entering Liverpool-street Station in one month is 62,568. Of this number 68·09 per cent. arrive to time absolutely.

FRAU KULLA, a resident in Vienna, has a granddaughter living, whose age is fifty-six. Frau Kulla herself has just celebrated her 103rd birthday.

WHILE Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan inherits the keen business acumen of his father, he bears a striking resemblance, a New York writer tells us, to his maternal grandfather, John Pierpont, the preacher-poet, who in the sixties was a bulwark of spiritualism in Boston.

REPORTS from Cork show that in that city the success of the Exhibition of this year is now regarded as beyond all doubt. The Exhibition is to be known as "The Greater Cork International Exhibition." The Department of Agriculture, though the Vice-President, Mr. Horace Plunkett, was compelled to refuse to continue the support given this year, has offered a great many of the more attractive and important features of their section.

A SWANSEA paper has the following mystic reference to the Hartopp case:—"Lady Chesterfield is Lady Hartopp's sister, and Miss Muriel Wilson, who has reigned as a leading beauty for several years, is her cousin, too strong when a half quantity only is used in comparison to other Cocoas, a further reduction in the quantity used is advisable."

IT is understood that the International Bank—an American corporation—who have recently established numerous agencies in the East, have arranged, at an early date, to open agencies at Bombay and Calcutta. The Bombay Agent will be Mr. J. K. Moir, now in charge of the interests of the Mercantile Bank here, and the Calcutta Agent Mr. F. Sutton of the Chartered Bank, now at Kobe.

THERE was a remarkable feast the other night at the home of Miss Josephine Jerdoct in River-street, New Jersey. At the head of the table was the effigy of a bridegroom—a suit of clothes stuffed with straw, surmounted by a false face and a hat. The guests were hilarious and all their jokes were pointed at the substitute husband. Occasionally the girls gave the stuffed figure a hug, tweaked its nose, or pulled its whiskers. The bridegroom elect did not appear at the feast, and his bride evidently did not expect him. She decided not to disappoint the guests, so she prepared the effigy and gave her friends a good time. She said she would not have married the man if he had appeared. She had no time to notify her guests that the marriage would'n't take place.

ONE of the prizes of the Academic world awaits one of the favourites of Pallas. By the resignation of Sir William Muir the position of Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh is now vacant. The patrons are a body of Curators representing the Town Council and the University. The post is worth £1,200 a year, and an official residence goes with it. Among those suggested for the office are Sir William Turner, President of the General Medical Council; Sir Henry Craik, Secretary of the Scottish Education Department; Sir Archibald Geikie; Sir Ludovic Grant, Bart., Professor of Public Law in the University; Mr. Fitzroy Bell, lately Secretary of the Scottish Universities Commission; and Professor Butcher, Professor of Greek in the University.

THE "ten days" which were meted out to a defendant by Judge Bacon, will remind him of the old adage as to the wisdom of having too many irons in the fire. The plaintiff stated that this defaulting creditor not only sold "taters" in large quantities, but also dealt in "gold and silver watches" and in pawn tickets, besides backing horses and holding shares of the slate club. The plaintiff's correction of the Judge on the subject of the pronunciation of the name "Theobald" might have tempted his Honour to discuss with him the clipping of that splendid word "potato"—a term which really enriches the language, though so many hundreds of thousands have never realised the existence of its first syllable or the noble quality of its last. The poor potato gets different treatment in different places; but it seldom comes into its own. John Knox's people, believing it to be correct, wrote about "batatas," according to "Lorna Doone." That is almost magnificent when compared with the hideous and paltry "tattles" which the Scottish genius for homely diminutives has produced. Mr. Tranter Dewey, in "Under the Greenwood Tree," speaks of "tatties" and his wife finds it necessary, in the cause of her own gentility, to explain that her own family never allowed themselves to sink below "taters," and frequently spoke of "pertaters."

ABOUT LONDON FOGS.

WHAT AN AMERICAN THINKS OF THEM.

(BY SYDNEY BROOKS.)

Never trust a Londoner who says he dislikes fogs. No, Sir. He is just playing to the gallery when he says so, and flattering you by a pretence of sharing your views. In your heart of hearts you Londoners are rather proud of the canopy of smoke, soot, sulphur, and iron filings that blots out your makeshift of a sun, just as were proud of Dick Croker and our divorce laws. The one's English and the other's American, and outside of England and America you will not find their like. This fog is one of your biggest national assets, and you are quite right to be proud of it. It's pure bashfulness when you try and make out you don't take any particular notice of it. Why have I left the land of cocktails and folding-beds? Simply to see a fog. And directly I let that be known it's quite wonderful how my English friends come out of their shell. They drop at once all pretence of not caring about fogs, and get downright mad at the thought that I may depart without having seen a fully-rounded specimen. There's a good deal more in fogs than I thought. Everyone said, "Go over in November and you're sure to find one." I've been here three weeks and have never seen one yet until to-day. At least that's what my English friends tell me. I've been calling them up on the telephone for a fortnight and more every morning. "Say, is this a fog?" "No, it's a slight mist. Don't go yet." You have to be careful lest you admire the wrong thing and get contemptuously sat upon in consequence. A blackness that will strike an American as satisfactorily Cimmerian your Londoner will brush aside disdainfully. I dare not, therefore, say on my own authority and without the confirmation of a native that to-day is foggy. I only know that every light in the house has been turned on since seven o'clock in the morning, and that looking out of the window I see nothing but an impenetrable yellowness. Now, I'm not a "sorehead." This is good enough for me; I'm perfectly satisfied, and am ready to start for the south of France at any minute. But then comes the thought, Is this a fog? Your Londoner is a specialist in such matters and does not hastily label everything that comes along a fog. I have a suspicions that the first English acquaintance I meet to-day will be priding himself on the fineness of the weather. He'll say, "Nice day, isn't it?" and I shall say, "Yes, it's a very pleasent evening"; and then he will look at me. I find there's a good deal to be gone through before the Londoner will confess himself convinced that a real fog is in the air. You have first of all to breakfast by artificial light; then your train of the City must be at least an hour late, and the cab you take to your office will compromise the whole situation if the horse goes above walking pace and avoids knocking someone down. Given all this, my Londoner is prepared by lunch-time so announce that it's getting foggy. But his mind doesn't seem to be wholly at rest so long as the atmosphere shows a streak of yellow. As I make the thing out, the dignity of a first-class fog is not attained till yellow turns to black and keeps black. Six or sevent hours of stinging, gasping blackness will usually, except in hardened cases, turn the scale of conviction definitely on the side of fog. But there are those—I have met them—who ask for further proofs, whose minds are not thoroughly made up till link-boys push their flaring torches under your nose and offer to see you home for a shilling, or until a blind man, who must have forgotten his Bible, is found shouting at the street corner that his services are to be had for a trifling sum, or until on at length reaching home you find your dinner invitation cancelled or are unable to unearth a cabby who will undertake to find the way even to the next corner. Then when all these preliminaries have been observed, London handsomely admits a fog.

Do you know what we should do if we had an attraction like this to offer visitors? We would have it advertised by telegraph all over Europe, so that a man in Paris or Berlin or Rome could say, 'They've got a fog on in London; let's go and see it"; just as at home the steward of the shooting club sends a wire, "Ducks moving," and we all make a rush for Long Island Sound to get there before the fun's over. There are millions to be made out of your fogs if you would only work them properly and let people know when they're floated, instead of hugging them to yourselves. You have a countryman of mine over here—Mr. Henry James—the very man to write about fogs. Why doesn't the London County Council make him its advertising expert for fogs, put him at the head of its Fog Literary Bureau, have him translated and telegraphed, and so land all Europe in fog-land! Think how the French, those lovers of style, would come flying over the Channel to dip their fingers into the source of his inspiration, and how the Germans would lumber along to find out, if possible, what the devil it was all about. I tell you there's a fortune for this city to be made out of a properly organised scheme for booming fogs. You are too mode about them; you call them fogs and think no more of it, while really they are oilfields and a dozen World's Fairs rolled into one. And what's more, when Mr. Henry James has fairly got his pen into them you will find a whole literature will grow up on them, and a literature that will be read. I give you my word there are Londoners who positively relish fogs, and would be distinctly unhappy if a November by some miracle went by in sunshine. I am too profane to share in such esoteric enthusiasm, but I have been privileged to listen to rhapsodies from the devotees of fogland that made me feel half-educated, as though some sixth sense of immense pleasurableness had been omitted. It was like the self-acknowledgment of hopeless and helpless inferiority with which one listens to a Scotchman talking Scotch. Still, given the capacity to breathe soot with comfort, there are certain aspects of a good fog in which even the uninitiated may find pleasure. For one thing, if it blots out the sun, it also blots out London; and that is no small gain. There is no more dismal city in the world on a clear day, when all its grime and gloom and fatal ugliness stand out unescapably. But given the sort of fog with which an American is easily content, a yellowish mystifying haze, just polent enough to veil without quite obscuring, and even London becomes artistically bearable. On such a day when all the edges are rubbed out and the out lines of things quiver before one's eyes, there have been those who positively mistook the National Gallery for a fine building. London never looks so well as when bathed in a fog that softens down its repellant externals into a yellow harmony. The visible data are so few that one's imagination has free play, and builds, from the blurred outlines that now and then show dimly through, a city considerably more delightful than the reality which the lifting of the veil will disclose. A not too vigorous splash of fog really glorifies London.

That is the sort of thing that as a London-lover I want to see brought home to everyone everwhere. And then think of the excitement and the inspiring sense of mystery to be had just from a walk in the streets. It is difficult enough at the best to find one's way about London, but in a fog that hides every familiar signpost, one can lose oneself as completely as in a blizzard on a route that one could swear was known by heart. What does Europe know of running into lamp-posts without seeing the light, of being unable to catch a glimpse of your feet, of having to guide your steps by the ear alone? Nothing, absolutely nothing. And when once it was properly explained to her, would she not rush to be in the thick of it? Well, I have taken a hand in booming more than one Western town, and I think I know what "fetches." There would be a stampede into London. Can you wonder at it? Where else can you find midnight at noon; where else do you get the exhilaration produced by the sense of invisible millions working, walking all round you? That is one of the greatest charms of a fog. The ordinary silk-hatted, frock-coated Londoner, whose uniform get-up makes me tired, becomes transmuted into a presence of immense possibilities as without warning, he comes out of the fog and glides away like a phantom, out of sight before you have time to more than think you can see him.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

GOLD PAYMENT INSISTED ON.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Reuter's Peking correspondent announces that the Viceroy of the Yangtse Provinces refuses to pay the January instalment of the indemnity in gold. The Foreign Ministers will insist on a gold payment.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

NATAL FOREGOES HER WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. Chamberlain, who has been emphasizing the obligations of the Colonies towards the Motherland, announced at a banquet given at Pietermaritzburg yesterday evening, that Natal had forgone her war claims for two millions against Great Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have left Peitermaritzburg. They visited the grave of Lieutenant Roberts at Chievely. They proceeded to Colenso where the party drove in brakes to the battlefields.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Pietermaritzburg, said that he was unable to see why Dutch and English could not live together harmoniously as do the English and Scots.

There must be evidence, said Mr. Chamberlain, of an active as well as a passive loyalty before self government which must precede the Federation could be granted.

It must be placed beyond the power of any one to undo the results of the war.

THE CRISES IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Austrian and Hungarian Premiers have effected a settlement.

It was officially announced that an agreement was unobtainable and negotiations ceased, but as the Hungarian were about to return to Budapest a way was found out of the difficulties. The approval of their respective parliament is, however, required.

REVENUE RETURNS.

The revenue returns for the last quarter show an increase of £181,023.

CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The United States has decided to accept the second instalment of the Chinese indemnity on a silver basis.

THE KANO EXPEDITION.

The Kano expedition which was recently mentioned as consisting of four to six hundred West African troops will be increased to about 1,200 troops under Colonel Morland.

MOROCCO.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

UNEASINESS ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The semi-official newspapers in Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, while betraying much uneasiness regarding Morocco, wherein all jealousies centre, hope no cause for foreign intervention will arise.

The Sultan of Morocco's troops lost twelve gun in the recent defeat.

Germany has given Spain assurances similar to those given by France and Britain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1.

The crisis in Morocco is causing the greatest anxiety in Europe, especially in France and Spain.

BOER CORPS FOR SOMALILAND

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

A hundred Boers form a mounted company of Rifle Corps. They sail from Capetown for Somaliland in a week.

DURBAR HONOURS.

The Durbar honours include Lady Curzon, who receives for her public services in India the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal.

Lord George Hamilton becomes Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

The Nizam of Hyderabad becomes a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

The Knighthoods conferred include :- Montagu Turner, George Watt, William Clark, William Godsell, Harkissandas Narotamdas, Lieutenant-Colonel William Cooper, Lieut.-Col. James Walker, and Justice Davies.

VENEZUELA.

General Castro has notified to President Roosevelt that he accepts arbitration by the Hague Tribunal in principle.

COUNT LAMSDORFF.

THE CONDITION OF MACEDONIA.

Count Lamsdorff is at Vienna, and is having prolonged conferences with the Emperor and Count Golnchowski.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 1.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabling from London on Tuesday says :- The Porte is anxiously awaiting the result of Count Lamsdorff's visit to Vienna, the importance of which the Russian press is strenuously endeavouring to minimise. It is considered that Russia and Austria have disclosed their policy so far that acquiescense of Turkey will alone save them from the alternative of an unsignified retreat of action.

The "Daily News" correspondent in Bulgaria declares that the condition of Macedonia is such that prompt and radical reform alone can avert war in the spring which would involve both Russia and Austria.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1.

The "Englishman's" telegram, dated London, 30th ultimo, states that the "Globe's" correspondent at St. Petersburgh wires to the effect that the Russian Consul at Meshed reports that there are unmistakable signs that Russian trade with Afghanistan has begun to develop greatly. This tendency is especially marked with regard to sugar, petroleum, and manufactured goods.

DELHI CORONATION.

THE DURBAR.

THE MESSAGE FROM THE KING-EMPEROR.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 1.

Imperial splendour and glittering magnificence were the dominant notes of the great ceremonial in the amphitheatre to-day—the amphitheatre a gleaming circumference in white and gold. the beauty of its chaste design glorified by the midday sun was an extremely brilliant setting for the series of wonderful pictures which were witnessed. Each of the arches of the great circle was the frame for a gem of colour flashing like the jewels in a ring. Here and there were gems more iridescent than the rest, where a greater wealth of gold and ornaments in robes and uniform shone out under the glint of the sun. Among the earlier arrivals the Burmese and Shan Chiefs were most resplendent in robes of gold cloth and gold head dresses in shape like Burmese minarets and with great pendant earrings. The colour began to animate the amphitheatre about nine o'clock, and thence onward till noon it grew in mass and picturesque details until the most gorgeously attired and bejewelled individuals were lost in the scheme of splendour. By eleven most of the troops were in their places stretching away in long lines beyond the ceremonial base. Surrounding the flag staff in the centre of the horse-shoe were the massed bands, and at the head of the circle the cupola covered dais awaited the arrival of the Viceroy. Still the greatness of the gathering increased, and its depth was lost in the shadows of the galleries. On the right of the dais a green curtain screened of the purdanashin ladies. Rajahs in the richest robes, and the most precious ornaments were side by side with scarlet-robed judges, gold-laced political and military officers, and mingled with the European crowd, a typical Maharajah had a turban hung with a great emerald pear-shaped pendants. He were armlets of diamonds and the scabbard of his jewel-hilted sword and the sabretache were encrusted with gems.

The conjunction of the Mahomedan festival of Ramzan-Id and the new moon the previous evening caused a postponement of the durbar ceremonies for half an hour. The first of the greater Chiefs to arrive drove into the amphitheatre about half-past eleven and Government officials, rajas, and other notable personages followed at intervals.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock the first great emotional insident of the day occurred. This was the entranee into the arena of the mutiny veterans, headed by a band. They were received by the vast thong with the greatest enthusiasm, being cheered again and again with a sincerity which was deeply touching. Some of the less active of the Indian veterans who brought up the rear were marked out by special cheers. The whole of them were conducted to special seats in the galleries. Thereafter came the guard of honour of the Gorden Highlanders headed by their pipes, and took up a position in front of the dais. At ten minutes past twelve the guns boomed out announcing the cominy of the Duke, and a quarter of an hour afterwards the salute indicating that the Viceroy had left his Camp was fired. When the last gun was silenced a fanfare of trumpets from the bands in the arena heralded the approach of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The advanced escort was formed of the 9th Lancers, and their appearance produced very significant demonstration. When the carriage of the Duke and Duchess drove into the amphitheatre there was a great outburst of cheering, the reception of their Royal Highnesses being the most enthusiastic. The Duke wore the uniform of a Field Marshal, and the Duchess was simply dressed in white. They took their seats on chairs placed to the right and left behind the Viceregal Throne, the trumpets meanwhile sounding. There was a long wait until the arrival of the Viceroy, and in the interval it was possible to take in the picture. The details had settled into order and the harmonious effect and the scene was one of great brilliance and striking beauty. In front of the throne the scarlet uniforms of chobdars stood out against the white pillar of the dais; below half a dozen native Lancers. guarded the base behind the throne, and extending right and left were the throng'd and glittering galleries. In the centre of the circle was the mass of military scarlet, and closing in the open end of the horse shoe were the brilliant lines of mounted escorts with infantry beyond, and stretching far away the multitudes denoted by vivid gleams of colour. It was a quarter to one when the fanfare heralded the approach of the Viceregal cavalcade. Besides the usual bodyguard his Excellency was escorted by the Imperial Cadets, and as they rode into the arena they were loudly cheered, their fine bearing and the beauty of their uniform securing greatest admiration. The Viceroy was received with continued applause as his carriage entered the circle, and proceeded to the dais. He was in levee dress, and wore the insignia of the Star of India. Lady Curzon was gowned in an exquisite dress of pale blue. Her Excellency took her place on the dais to the right of the Duchess of Connaught. As the Viceroy took his stand by the side of the throne the guard of honour saluted and the band played. The Imperial Cadet Corps having in the meanwhile dismounted marched round, and took up their positions on the central platform, where the blue and white of their uniforms completed the beauty of the picture. His Excellency having taken his seat the ceremonies of the Durbar began.

The Foreign Secretary bowing advanced with several bows to the front of the dais, and obtained his Excellency's permission to open the Durbar. The bands in the arena sounded a summons to the chief herald and his trumpets, the gold of whose uniforms scintillated in the distance. They responded to the summons with a pretty flourish and advanced into the circle. Then the band took up the calls playing a very tasteful fanfare, and the heralds dividing advanced six on each side to the front of the dais. Here they again blow a flourish, and the Foreign Secretary having come to the front and retired, Major Maxwell, the chief herald, proceeded to read the Imperial Proclamation directing the Durbar to be held. This was a most picturesque and strikingly effective ceremony. Major Maxwell in his herald's tabard and the trumpeters in their golden tunics, and all superbly mounted, made a brilliant little picture in front of the throne, and gave a strong touch of medivalglory to the imperial splendour of the scene. The chief herald read the Kotwal Proclamation in strong clear tones that carried all round the arena. The dramatic effect was intensified by the eager silence in which the words were listened to, until suddenly the stillness was broken by the whirring of a biograph, the presence of batteries o cameras and photographic machines spoiled the artistic effect of a large section of the picture. The reading of the Proclamation was closed by the herald crying "God Save the King-Emperor." The trumpets rang out a silver flourish, the guard of honour presented arms, and as the National Anthem was played by the massed bands the Royal Standard streamed out from the head of the staff, and the multitude rose in single movement. When the last bars of the National Anthem had ceased, the herald and his trumpeters by the arena, Major Maxwell, was warmly cheered for the distinction with which his duty had been performed. Then followed a salute of 101 guns and a feu-de-joie during which the ceremonies were suspended. In the interval a Gordon Highlander had to fall out of the guard of honour overcome by the strain and the heat, and latter on another man showed signs of suffering and withdrew. The big guns ceased at last, and as the sound by the final shot died away there came another and prolonged blare from the herald and trumpeters at the entrance, and his Excellency rose to address the Durbar Lord Curzon stood during the delivery of the speech with one foot on the stool at the foot of the throne. He spoke clearly and deliberately, without any apparent effort. After the oratorical effect it appeared that the greatness of the occasion was strongly realised, and the effect was to restrain and increase the dignity of the utterance. The first great burst of cheering came upon the name of the Duke of Connaught, and thereafter when his Excellency read the King-Emperor's message the announcement of the prospective vent of the Prince and Princess of Wales was received with greatest enthusiasm. The various concessio s which his Excelle cy indicated as Coronatio favours were marked by volleys of cheers, and when his Excellency closed his speech the applause was long and continued. Immediately his Excellency concluded his address the herald and trumpeters once more approached the dais, blew a flourish, and the herald raising his cap called in a loud voice for three cheers for the King. The response was electrical. The loud roared applause of the gathering in the crowded amphitheatre was taken up outside by the general body of troops and echoed again and again. While the cheers were still ringing far away the bands began the National Anthem, the rifles of the Infantry started a feu-de-joie, and the big guns joined in the salute. When these sounds had subsided the presentation of the Native Princes and Chiefs to the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught beg-n. The first to be presented was his Highness the Nizam, who was simply attired but for the insignia of the Star of India. His Highness addressed his Excellency for several minutes. He was followed by H. H. the Gaekwar and the Maharajah of Mysore. Of the other Chiefs the Khan of Kalat and the Maharajah of Jaipur were specially interesting figures. The Maharajah of Bundi attracted probably most attention by his dress which consisted of white kelted petticoat with tight trousers, a broad yellow cumberland and yellow turban. Great interest was aroused by the appearance of her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, who came from behind the purdah. Her face, head, and shoulder were enveloped in a veil of pale blue silk, and on her head she wore a gold crown. Advancing to the front of the dais she stopped before the Viceroy and placed her nazarana in a gold casket at his feet. His Excellency having touched and remitted the tribute, took off his hat to her Highness, and as in the case of all the other rulers shook hands with her. Her Highness also shook hands with the Duke of Connaught, and subsequently with Lady Curzon. Thereafter she returned behind the purdah. The other Chiefs followed in their order to the number of 98. The youngest present was the Chief of Bharatpur, who is an infant, and was in the purdah block with his mother. With the reception of the last of the Chiefs the Coronation Durbar was closed, and the Viceroy and the Duke and Duchess departed under the same ceremonial honours with which they arrived. The Durbar was a great spectacle, and the ceremonials were carried out with a statement in perfect harmony with their imperial significance and grandeur.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of his Excellency the Viceroy's speech :—

Five months ago in London his Majesty King Edward VII, King of England and Emperor of India, was invested with the Crown and Sceptre of the English Kings. Only a few representatives of the Indian Empire had the good fortune to be present at that ceremony. To-day, his Majesty has, by his Royal favour, afforded an opportunity to all his Indian people to take part in similar rejoicings, and here and elsewhere throughout India are gathering together in honour of the event, the Princes and Chiefs and Nobles who are the pillars of his Throne, the European and Indian officials who conduct his administration with an integrity and devotion to duty beyond comparison, the Army, British and Native, which with such pre-eminent bravery defends his frontiers and fights his wars, and the vast body of the loyal inhabitants of India of all races who amid a thousand varieties of circumstance and feeling and custom are united in their spontaneous allegiance to the Imperial Crown. It was with the special object of thus solemnising his Coronation in India that his Majesty commanded me, as his Viceroy, to convene this great Durbar, and it is to signify the supreme value that he attaches to the occasion that he has honoured us by deputing his own brother, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, to join in this celebration. It is twenty-six years since on the anniversary of this day in this City of Imperial memories and traditions and on this very spot, that Queeen Victoria was proclaimed the first Empress of India. That act was a vindication of her profound interest in her Indian subjects and of the accomplished unity of her Indian dominions under the paramountcy of the British Crown. To-day, a quarter of a century later, that Empire is not less, but more, united. The Sovereign to whom we are met to render homage is not less dear to his Indian people, for they have seen his features and heard his voice. He has succeeded to a Throne not only the most illustrious but the most stable in the world, and ill informed would be the critic who would deny that not the least of the basis of its security—nay, I think, a principal condition of its strength—is the possession of the Indian Empire and the faithful attachment and service of his Majesty's Indian people. Rich in her ancient traditions, India is also rich in the loyalty which has been kindled anew in her by the West. Amid the crowd of noble suitors who through all the centuries have sought her hand she has given it only to the one who has also gained her trust. Nowhere else in the world would such a spectacle be possible as that which we witness here to-day. I do not speak of this great and imposing assemblage unparallelled as I believe it to be. I refer to that which this gathering symbolises and those to whose feelings it gives expression. Over 100 rulers of separate States, whose united population amounts to 60 millions of people, and whose territories extend over six degrees of longitude, have come here to testify their allegiance to their common Sovereign. We greatly esteem the sentiments of loyalty that have brought them to Delhi from such great distance and often at considerable sacrifice, and I shall presently be honoured by receiving from their own lips a message of personal congratulation to the King. The officers and soldiers present are drawn from a force in India of nearly 230,000 men, whose pride it is that they are the King's Army. The leaders of Indian society, official and unofficial, who are here, are the mouthpieces of a community of over 230 million souls. In spirit, therefore, and one may almost say—through their rulers and deputies in person—there is represented in this arena nearly one-fifth of the entire human race. All are animated by a single feeling, and all bow before a single Throne. and should it be asked how it is that any one sentiment can draw together these vast and scattered forces and make them one, the answer is that loyalty to the Sovereign is synonymous with confidence in the equity and benignity of his rule. It is not merely the expression of an emotion, but the record of an experience, and the declaration of a belief, for to the majority of these millions the King's Government has given freedom from invasion and anarchy. To others it has guaranteed their rights and privileges; to others it opens ever widening avenues of honourable employment; to the masses it dispenses mercy in the hour of suffering; and to all it endeavours to give equal justice, immunity from oppression, and the blessings of enlightenment and peace. To have won such a dominion is a great achievement; to hold it by fair and righteous dealing is a greater; to weld it by prudent statesmanship into a single and compact whole will be, and is, the greatest of all. Such are the ideas and aims that are embodied in the summoning of this Coronation Durbar. It is now my duty to read to you the gracious message which his Majesty has desired me to convey to his Indian people.

"It gives me much pleasure to send a message of greeting to my Indian people on the solemn occasion when they are celebrating my Coronation. Only a small number of the Indian Princes and representatives were able to be present at the ceremony which took place in London and I accordingly instructed my Viceroy and Governor General to hold a great Durbar at Delhi in order to afford an opportunity to all the Indian princes, Chiefs, and peoples, and to the officials of my Government to commemorate this auspicious event. Ever since my visit to India in 1875, I have regarded that country and its peoples with deep affection, and I am conscious of their earnest and loyal devotion to my House and Throne. During recent years many evidences of their attachment have reached me, and my Indian troops have rendered conspicuos services in the wars and victories of my empire. I confidently hope that my beloved son the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales may before long be able to make themselves personally acquainted with India and the country which I have always desired that they should see and which they are equally anxious to visit. Gladly would I have come to India upon this eventful occasion myself had this been found possible. I have, however, sent my dear brother, the Duke of Cannaught, who is already so well known in India in order that my family may be represented at the ceremony held to celebrate my Coronation. My desire since I succeeded to the Throne of my revered mother, the late Queen Victoria, the Empress of India, has been to maintain unimpaired the same principles of humane and equitable Administration which secured for her in so wonderful a degree the veneration and affection of her Indian subjects. To all my feudatories and subjects throughout India I renew the assurance of my regard for their liberties of respect for their dignities and rights of interest in their advancement and of devotion to their welfare, which are the supreme aim and object of my rule, and which under the blessing of the Almighty God will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian Empire and the greater happiness of its people, princes, and peoples of India."

These are the words of the Sovereign whose Coronation we are assembled to celebrate. They provide a stimulus and an inspiration to the officers who serve him, and they breathe the lessons of magnanimity and goodwill to all. To us who, like my colleagues and myself, are the direct instruments of his Majesty's Government, they suggest the spirit that should guide our conduct and infuse our administration. Never was there a time when we were more desirous that that administration should be characterisad by generosity and leniency. Those who have suffered much deserve much, and those who have wrought well deserve well. The Princes of India have offered their soldiers and their own swords in the recent compaigns of the empire and in other struggles, such as those against draught and famine. They have conducted themselves with equal gallantry and credit. It is difficult to give to them more than they already enjoy and impossible to add to a security whose inviolability is beyond dispute. Nevertheless, it has been a pleasure to us to propose that Government shall cease to exact any interest for a period of three years upon all loans that have been made or guaranteed by the Government of India to the Native States in connection with the last famine, and we hope that this benefaction may be acceptable to those to whom it is offered. Other and more numerous classes there are in this great country to whom we would gladly extend, and to whom we hope before long to be in a position to announce relief. In the midst of a financial year it is not always expedient to make announcements or easy to frame calculations. If, however, the present conditions continue, and if, as we have good reason to believe, we have entered upon a period of prosperity in Indian finance, then I trust that these early years of his Majesty's reign may not pass by without the Government of India being able to demonstrate their feelings of sympathy and regard for the Indian population by measures of financial relief, which their loyal conduct in years of depression and distress renders it especially gratifying to me to contemplate. I need not now refer to other acts of consideration or favour which we have associated with the present occasion since they are recorded elsewhere, but it is my privilege to make the announcement to the officers of the Army that henceforward the name of the Indian Staff Corps will cease to exist, and that they will belong to the single and homogeneous Indian Army of the King, princes, and peoples. If we turn our gaze for a moment to the future a great development appears, with little doubt, to lie before this country. There is no Indian problem, be it of population, or education, or labour, or subsistence, which it is not in the power of statesmanship to solve.

The solution of many is even now proceeding before our eyes. If the combined Arms of Great Britain and India can secure continued peace upon our borders; if unity prevails within them; between princes and people, between Europeans and Indians, and between rulers and ruled; and if the seasons fail not in their bounty then nothing can arrest the march of progress. The India of the future will, under Providence, not be an India of diminishing plenty, of empty prospect, or of justifiable discontent, but one of expanding industry, of awakened faculties, of increasing prosperity, and of more widely distributed comfort an wealth. I have faith in the conscien ce and the purpose of my own country, and I believe in the almost illimitable capacities of this. But under no other conditions can this future be realised than the unchallenged supremacy of the Paramount Power, and under no other controlling authority is this capable of being maintained than that of the British Crown. And now I will bring these remarks to a close. It is my earnest hope that this great assemblage may long be remembered by the peoples of India as having brought them into contact at a moment of great solemnity with the personality and the sentiments of their Sovereign. I hope that its memories will be those of happiness and rejoicing, and that the reign of King Edward the VII, so auspiciously begun, will live in the annals of India and in the hearts of its people. We pray that under the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe his sovereignty and power may last for long years; that the well being of his subjects may grow from day to day; that the administration of his officers may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; and that the security and benefience of his Dominion may endure for ever. Long live the King Emperor of India.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE PROCLAMATION AT THE TOWN HALL.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIAL.

ILLUMINATIONS IN THE CITY.

A BLAZE OF LIGHT AND COLOUR.

The Coronation was celebrated in Bombay yesterday with all the pomp and ceremony that naturally associates itself with a Royal event. From the early morning, when the note of the bugle announced the gathering of the troops, to midnight when the rattle of traffic and the hum of many tongued spectators of the illuminations in the City still resounded, the day was one of unbroken succession of rejoicings. The rattle of arms and the tramp of the soldiery at about eight o'clock denoted that the celebration of the King Emperor's Coronation had officially begun, but long before that the hurried clatter of thousands of feet betokened that the populace were awake, and were converging to the point from whence the Sheriff of the City would read the Proclamation. By half past nine Elphinstone Circle, the gardens and the grand stairway of the Town Hall were thronged with people, civil, military, and naval. The scene from the Town Hall steps was most impressive, and as the sun beat down on the unfurled Standard of the Royal House of the British Empire and a cheer arose from the assembly, a thrill passed over it which would have moved the most disloyal to pay homage to the proclaimed sovereign. As the roar and rattle of the feu-de-joie responded to the salute from the naval and military batteries the scene was indeed a Royal one. But the proclamation ceremony by no means ended the celebration so far as Bombay was concerned yesterday. Every sect and every community had arranged some ceremonial in accordance with their own individual creed and custom. The prayers of every sect ascended on behalf of the King Emperor and his consort; each particular community had arranged to make the day one of absolute rejoicing, and charity was bestowed broadcast. Great masses of people assembled at the People's Fair, and on various parts of the city private gentlemen arranged for other gatherings. There was not a single consideration to mar the general enjoyment, and it is doubtful whether even at home the spirit of rejoicing was entered into more thoroughly on the occasion of the celebration of the Coronation there.

It would be difficult indeed to describe adequately the scene in the city last night. After driving through the Fort and the main thoroughfares of the Bazaar one is inclined to indulge in rhapsodical comparisons—comparisons with the enchanted lands of the Arabian Nights, or the fairyland of Oberon. It was indeed a veritable fairyland of colour that met the eye from Apollo Bunder to the Jumma Musjid in the Bazaar. It cannot be said that the preparation of the last few days have suggested anything that would appeal strongly to the imagination. The gaunt scaffolding which has surrounded the principal buildings of the Fort had suggested decay rather than beauty; it was at any rate impossible to gain anything more than a bare idea of the scheme of illumination which converted the whole dark city into a galaxy of sparkling wonder. Bombay is not unused to the preparation of an organised scheme of illuminations. In common with all other cities of the East she shares that oriental love of light and colour, which when applied to individuals too often borders on the incongruous, but which is never less than picturesque when taken en masse. But it is most probable that even those who were responsible for the beautiful display last night were surprised with the success of the general effort. The Government and Municipal Buildings were superb. The myriads of butties which went to carry out the general scheme made up the prettiest of pictures. The part of the city which attracted most attention was the region of the Floral Fountain. The fountain itself, with rainbow reflections of the sparkling water, playing on the glazed leaves of the green palms was a striking foreground to the beautifully illuminated Post and Telegraph Offices behind. The main architectural features of these two buildings were picked out with many hued butties, and the effect produced as the light sparkled and glittered through the dense leaves of the avenue of pepal trees was wonderfully pleasing. In the dim light, rendered all the more dim by the shade of the foliage the offices of the Public Works Department and the Post Office faded out of new altogether, and nothing was seen but a skeleton of glittering variously hued lamps. The Municipal Buildings were also lavishly illuminated. Over the main porch was displayed the Royal Arms and the every side of the building was besteewed with coloured lamps. The task of thoroughly illuminating the complex architecture of the Victoria Terminus would have been a labour of weeks, and there the scheme was limited to a simple but effective inscription, and a flaming beacon on the summit of the dome. Returning to the other end of the city one is constained to mention the illuminations in and around the Apollo Bunder. The Sailors' Home was one of the sights of the city. There the ordinary box butties, which has been used in India for illumination purposes for ages, was supplemented by the elegant little oil lamp which is destined to have great vogue in the future. This is a patent recently acquired by a well-known native gentleman of Bombay. It seems a pity that this class of lamp was not used more generally last night. Its merits in respect of illuminating power are obvious, it is a good deal prettier more compact, and it seems far more economical as regards oil consumption than the old type of lamp. At any rate the illuminations at the Sailor's Home gained considerably in effect by its use. To Bunder Fountain was arched by fairy lamps, illuminated by gas jets, and although there was no foliage such as set off the Floral Fountain illuminations to such beautiful effect still the result was very artistic. The rather sombshe looking thoroughfare leading to the Circle was relieved by a dar of colour at the Royal Dockyard. There electricity was the illuminant, and the scheme was carried out with Swan lamps in the national colours. Over the entrance the Royal Arms and a patriotic description assisted in the general effect. The Elphinstone College, the Secretariat, and other Government buildings were all prettily decorated with coloured lamps. It would be ungracious to leave this section of last night's display without heartily congratulating those who have been entrusted with the responsibility of arranging and carrying out the illumination of the public buildings of the city. When it was made known that the Committee intended to expend Rs. 15,000, out of a total sum at their disposal for the Coronation celebration of Rs. 25,000 there was not a little grumbling. It was freely stated that the public would be better served and better pleased if a much larger proportion of the grant were devoted to senses other than that of visiop. It was said that there was too much smoke and flame, too much "firework" about the general scheme. But it is quite certain that those who made the journey round the town last evening thought otherwise, and that they were thorougly repaid for all the trouble and bustle expended on that perambulation. The Coronation of his Majesty could hardly have been celebrated in a more pleasing, artistic, or aupicious manner even if the arrangements had been limited to the illuminations alone.

After viewing the public buildings the great procession of spectators naturally migrated into the bazaar, and there is was interesting to make comparisons. On the occasion of the great native festivals, and particularly the Dewali, we are accustomed to see that interesting quarter of the city metaphorically burst into flame. Last night's "Feast of Lights", however, put the Dewali to shame. Abdul Rooman Street and some of the other thoroughfares were a sight not easily to be forgotten. The narrow streets were spanned with countless strings of paper flags and bannerettes. The road side were lined with countless stands of coloured lamps, and for once in a way the questionable odours which are wont to ascend from this busy quarter of the city were deodorized or rather drowned by the comparative fragrancy of burning oil. To those unaccustomed to the variety of sight and sound to be witnessed in an Indian city the bazaar last evening would have been a revelation. The many hued costumes of native merchants, the ever changing variety of head year, in colour, shape, and size, rendered all the more fanciful by variegated reflections from coloured lamps was a scene which would live long in the memory of those to whom such a sight is a more or less common occurrence. The native town was indeed a seething pot pourri of nationality, colour, and sound. For once in a way no me was annoyed at the continual and unavoidable congestion of traffic, and up to mid-night, from the Market where illuminated inscriptions invoked blessings upon the Sovereign, to the Jumma Musjid, the orients stateliness of which was heightened by jewel-like decorations, the town was never more crowded.

Private tradesmen vied with each other in an attempt to commemorate the occasion in an adequate manner; and perhaps we may say without offending the susceptibilities of any of those who tried so hard that Messrs. Marcks and Co. succeeded best. The whole of their establishment including the show rooms above the Persian Navagation Company's offices, were adorned with gas illuminations, arranged in arches round the windows, which could not have been more effective. The facade along Hornby Road was a blaze of glittering light and colour. Messrs. Ferber, Forbes and Co., in Rampart Row, had also a beautiful arrangement of lamps, the trademen in the Apollo Bunder all strove to make a charming spectacle of that thorough-fare, and indeed of the degree of loyalty felt by the city towards the King-Emperor can be gauged by the labour and money expended upon the illumination no city could be more loyal. It goes without saying that last night the Tramway Company had a very difficult task to meet all the demands upon their resources, but they succeeded wonderfully well, and if there were numbers of people who had to walk for want of a more approved method of locomotion that was because the present tramway system was not designed to meet the combined rush of the whole of Bombay's population. Below we give some details of the events of the day, and of the arrangements in connection with last night's display.

THE PROCLAMATION.

At half past nine o'clock yesterday morning Elphinstone Circle was crowded with a seething multitude of loyalists waiting to pay homage to the King-Emperor. On all sides the crowds extended, and the scene from the steps of the Town Hall, where a large throng of the more prominent citizens of Bombay had foregathered, was exceedingly picturesque. The inside of the palisadings of the Circle Gardens were lined with native troops, and adjacent to the fountain were the mass bands. To the left immediately in front of the steps stood in double column the men of the Oxford Light Infantry and to the right were the Marines. The white summer clothing of the troops, intermingled with the variegated costumes of the native populace, was exceedingly effective from a spectacular point of view, and the bright sun which to those in the crowd was rather too warm to be comfortable, shed a brilliancy upon accoutrements and glistening bayonets which picked out the line of soldiers from the crowd and rendered the picture as witnessed by those above complete. From below also a very effective spectacle presented itself. In the centre of the Town Hall steps stood an artistically constructed dais shaded by a pyramidical canopy decorated with the national colours. From this dais the Proclamation was read, and of course it was the centre of interest. The Town Hall itself was gaily decorated with fluttering streamers, and at the apex of the cornice of the entrance porch rose a flag staff on which was the Royal Standard closely furled. The steps of the Town Hall were thronged with ladies and gentlemen, both European and Indian, and the terrace along the roof of the building was also filled with interested sight-seers.

Punctually at half past ten o'clock, Mr. Leslie Crawford, the Sheriff of Bombay, accompanied on his right by General Couvile, on his left by Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and followed by a number of the officers of the Fleet and Garrison, stepped on to the dais. He proceeded to read the Proclamation with unaccupatory deliberation. The missive is as follows :—

BY THE KING-EMPEROR.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR APPOINTING A DAY FOR THE CELEBRATION IN HIS MAJESTY'S INDIAN DOMINIONS OF THE SOLEMNITY OF THE CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY.

EDWARD, R. I.

WHEREAS, upon the death of our late Sovereign of happy memory, Queen Victoria, upon the twenty-second day of January in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, We did ascend the Throne under the style and title of EDWARD VII. by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India;

AND WHEREAS, by Our Royal Proclamations bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June and the tenth day of December in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one in the First Year of Our Reign, We did publish and declare Our Royal intention, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the Solemnity of Our Royal Coronation upon the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and two;

AND WHEREAS, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, We were enabled to celebrate the said Solemnity upon Saturday, the ninth of August last;

AND WHEREAS it is Our wish and desire that the fact of the celebration of the said Solemnity should be publicly announced to all Our loving Subjects within Our Indian Dominions, and that opportunity should be given to Our Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Heads of Administrations, to the Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles of the Native States under Our Protection, and to the Representatives of all the Provinces of Our Indian Empire, to take part in the said ceremonial :

NOW We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, make announcement thereof, and We do hereby charge and command Our right, trusty, and well-beloved Councillor, George Nathaniel, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Our Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to hold at Delhi on the first of January, one thousand nine hundred and three, an Imperial Durbar for the purpose of declaring the completion of the said Solemnity of Our Coronation and We direct that at the said Durbar this Proclamation shall be read for the information of all whom it may concern.

Given at Our Court at St. James the
1st day of October, 1902,
in the Second year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR.

With the last words the Royal Standard was unfurled, and as it was hoisted and flew out in the breeze a vociferous cheer, which rolled backwards and forwards over the whole assembly, was raised. There were a few moments of waiting, and then the boom of guns the first of the Royal Salve resounded from the Oval and almost simultaneously from the Land Battery. As the thirty-fourth gun boomed out the horse command, "Present Arms" was given and taken up all round the Circle, and a second later the rattle and a roar of a feu-de-joie awakened the echoes. On the outskirts of the crowd some little excitement was caused by the behaviour of the startled horses, whose owners were too interested in the ceremony to give a thought to the probable effect upon them of a volley of musketry. For a moment a general stampede seemed probable and that with the street in such a crowded state would have meant a disaster. However, there were plenty of people ready to rush to the heads of the frightened animals and order was restored. As the last belated crack of the feu-de-joie resounded, the band struck up the first bars of the National Anthem and hats were doffed in respectful homage. Again the cannon was heard booming in the distance, and after a second sound of 34 guns the bugle again called the troops to attention, and a second time the feu-de-joie pealed forth. The second bar of the National Anthem was played, and after the Imperial salute had been completed, the last strains were played and the ceremonial concluded with three resounding. The troops then formed up, and marched past to the strains of a merry march, and the big concourse dispersed.

The whole of the troops of the garrison European and native turned out. A numbe

of men of the Royal Garrison Artillery was detailed at the Oval to fire the salute. Arrangements had been made to communicate the exact time at which each round of the salute commenced, to the officer comanding at the Oval. Six trumpeters were posted at the foot and on the night hand side of the dais at the Town Hall. Shortly after 9 o'clock the 19th Bombay Infantry with band and colours marched into the garden opposite the Town Hall and was drawn up to the left inside the railing of the garden, facing outward on the path. The regiment was under the command of Captain B. E. Daunt. They were followed by the 23rd Bombay Rifles and the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion) with their respective bands and colours, and took up their position within the garden, the Rifles on the right and the Marine Battalion in the centre, opposite the dais of the Town Hall steps. The regiments were under the command of Major W. S. Delamain and Captain A. H. W. Creagh. The 2nd Ba talion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry came next, with band and colours, under the command of Major P. T. Clark, and formed up in line facing the circle gardens and outside the railing of the Town Hall, the right of the Battalion being opposite the centre of the steps. The Royal Garrison Artillery who were not detailed to fire the salute on the Oval, prolonged the line of the Oxfordshire Regiment to the left. They were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Callwell. The last to come was the Naval Brigade, whose appearance was hailed with cheers by the assemblage. The brigade was composed of about eight hundred men and was commanded by Commander Luard of H. M. S. Highflyer. They were drawn up to the right of the dias. The massed bands of the different regiments, under the bandmaster of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, were stationed in the rear of the centre of the Marine Battalion and round the fountain in the gardens. The entire parade was under the command of Colonel Kellie, Commanding the Bombay District. The Officers of the District Staff who were present at the ceremony were Major McWhinnie, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Pilleau, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Nash of the Royal Scots, Transport Officer; and Lieutenant Deverell, of the West Yorks.

Amongst those present were:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, the Hon Mr. Justice H. Batty, Mr. W. T. Morrison, I. C. S. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue, Judicial, and Famine Departments, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Mr. deslie Crawford, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Bombay, Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, Captain Pelham, R. N., of H. M. S. Fox, Commander H. E. Holmes de-Court, Lieutenant L. F Parker, R. N., Lieutenant C. M. Gibson R. M., Lieutenant H Jane, R. N., Lieutenant J. G. Browe, of H. M. S. Sphinx, Captain Money-Shewan, R E, Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Callwell, Commanding R A, Bombay, Major McWhinnie, Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain H A Newell, Chief Supply and Transport Officer; Captain Pilleau, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Nash of the Royal Scots, Mr. W. R. Parker, Chief Engineer, H. M. S. Highflyer; Staff Paymaster R. V. Marwood, Fleet Surgeon L. H. Kellett, Fleet Surgeon J. J. Dennis, Staff Surgeon E. Corcoran; Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. J. M. Dick, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Marshall Reid, Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. M. R. Jardine, Mr. N. C. McLeod, Prince Sumatsingji of Palitana, Mr. R. S. Brown, Mr. D. B. Binning, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. David Shellim, Mr. S. E. Shellim, the Rev. J. Henderson, Mr. A. Hoare, Mr. F. M. Flower, Mr P. C. G. Bowen, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Messrs. Wallace, W. Rice, J. P. Watson, Dajee Abajee Khare, Jamsetjee A. Wadia, K. N. Wadia, Hajee Yusuff Hajee Ismail, Manmohandas Ramjee, W. Merrett, A. H. Ellis, J. Walshe, Vijbhucundas Atmaram, Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, Messrs. E. Grennan, K. R. Cama, Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, F. R. Joshi, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Messrs. Mansuktal M. Munshi, K. G. Dessi, L. W. Michael, M. N. Wadia, R. H. Issaks, N. J. Gamadia, Dr. B. S. Shroff, Messrs. D. N. Wadia, Muncherjee E. Maurice, Ramchandra R. Dharadher, P. B. Mody, and Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar.

The Police arrangements under Superintendent Holdway, assisted by a number of European Police officers, were admirably carried out throughout the proceedings.

GOAN FESTIVITIES.

The round of festivities which the Goans have organised in connection with the Coronation commenced yesterday with a Mass in the St. Francis Xaviers Church at Dabul. The service was conducted by his Grace the Bishop of Damaun who was received by the Coronation Committee and the delegates from the various Goan centres in India, who have been deputed to Bombay to represent them in these festivities. His Grace after the Gospel addressed a few words to the congregation, and laid stress on the auspicious occasion that had brought them all together. His Lordship in the course of a sermon said that the Goan community had been always distinguished by their loyalty to the British Crown. He concluded by invoking the blessing of Heaven upon the reign of King-Emperor VII. After Mass a Tedium was chanted. The attendance exceeded five thousand in number, all the approaches to the Dabul Church were crowded long before the appointed hour, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. At the entrance of the Burrows Lane a handsome arch was erected the inscription "Homage of the Goan community to the King-Emperor Edward VII."

At 12 o'clock a dinner to the poor of the asylums of the Society of N. Srada, epiedade of Dabul and Mazagon and other poor of the Goan community was given in the compound of the Royal Institato Luso-Indiano, where a special shamiana was erected for their comoomdation. Over two hundred were present and several prominent ladies of the community served them and entertained during the dinner."

A largely attended mass meeting of the Goans of Bombay was held at the Framjee Cowasjee nstitute at 4-50 p.m. yesterday. Among those resent included a large number of priests of the Diocese of Damaun. The proceedings commenced with the election of Dr. A. G. Viegas as the President of the meeting. The President, in addressing the assembly, said:—Gentlemen we have met here on the evening of a day which is as unique as it is auspicious in the annuls of India. It is unique, forit is the first time in the history of this country that the King of England is crowned Emperor of Hindustan, and it is auspicious for it heralds a new era of peace, enlightenment, and prosperity of the different communities thereof. This day the capital of the Moghuls has witnessed the solemn assumption of Imperial authority by King Edward VII and heard him proclaimed the Emperor of Hindustan, while all the Indian Princes and Chiefs and all the representatives of the different parts of this wide continent assemble at the Delhi Durbar have already offered their congratulation on this happy and felecitous occassion While in every nook and corner of the country from the first city of this great Indian Empire to the smallest hamlet is being celebrated with due eclact this great and solemn event. We have assembled here to respectfully add our share of devotion, gratitude, and loyalty to the King-Emperor, under whose beneficent rule we enjoy every right and privilege vouchfaced by Pax Britannia. We have made the joys and sorrows of British people and their Sovereign our own. We mourned deeply with them the death of her most Gracious Majesty the great Queen Empress. We watched with anxiety the late illness of his Majesty King Edward VII and prayed along with them for his recovery, and on learning the welcome news there went forth a chorus of thanksgiving from all our houses and churches. On the occasion of his Majesty's Coronation last August we ventured to send an address of congratulations which as you are aware his Majesty was graciously pleased to accept and acknowledge in most gracious terms. With these credentials and precedents do we now venture most respectfully to offer through H. E. the Viceroy our humble congratulation to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on this great and eventful day of his Coronation as Emperor of India.

Gentlemen, as you are all awarewe assembled in the early hours of this forever memorable day at our National Church of Dabul, and there offered prayers for the happiness and prosperity of his Great Majesty and the Royal Family. Let us then as before continue always to pray for the prosperity of his Imperial Majesty and the Royal Family.

The Secretary, Mr. L. Mascarenhas, next read about fifty telegrams received from Goan communities in different parts of India, expressing their fullest sympathy and adherence to the resolutions of the central committee at Bombay. It was then resolved to send the following message to H. E. the Viceroy and H. R. H. Duke of Connaught through Viscount de Wrem, Consul General for Portugal, now at Delhi:—From A. G. Viegas, President, Goan Community Coronation meeting, to H. E. Viscount de Wrem, Consul General for Portugal, Central Camp, Delhi.—Please convey to his Excellency the Viceroy and his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught that the Goan community of Bombay with representatives from all parts of India where Goans reside after a soleman thanks-giving service in their Church of Dabool, presided over by his Grace the Archbishop. Bishop of Damaun, assembled in a mass meeting, respectfully beg to tender their cordial congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the proclamation of his Majesty Edward VII Emperor of India, wishing his Majesty a long and prosperous reign, and the Royal Family continued happiness and prosperity.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then delivered his inaugural address as President of the Goan conference, in the course of which he urged his hearers to co-operate in furthering the object of the conference. The meeting adjourned till to-day.

TREAT TO EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

At the Indo-British Institution one of the most interesting items of the day's festivities took place, a dinner being given te the children of different European schools in Bombay and Bandora. About 160 children from the the Education Society's Schools, St. Peter's School, Cathedral School, Clare Road Convent School, Bandora Convent School, and Indo-British Institution participated in the treat. The idea of the dinner originated on board the P. and O. s. s. Dwarka when the Port Trustees of Bombay went out on the harbour inspection tour. Mr. Southwel Piper got up a sweep which was won by Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram. The sum amounted to Rs 70 which was eventually decided by H. E. the Governor to be given away to the Indo-British Institution in charity. Mr. Vijbhukandas suggested that half of the sum might be given to Mrs. Adams Wylie Hospital. However the sum of Rs. 35 for each being too small for the purpose Mr. Southwell Piper appealed to the sympathies of all present to supplement it, which was warmly responded to, and before they all landed at the Apollo Bunder made up the sum to Rs. 200. Mr. Piper then appealed further donations and the sum was raised to Rs. 300, out of which Rs. 150 were given to the Indo-British Institution and the other half to Mrs. Adams Wylie Hospital. Another subscription was then started by Mr. Piper, and the dinner to the European Christian children at the Indo-British Institution was arranged for. Mr. Piper was so successful in securing the donations that he was enabled to give a very sumptuous repast indeed to the children.

The hall was magnificently decorated with flags of all nations. The table was most artistically decorated with streamers, flowers, and fruits, bon bons. and with the national colours arranged as centre pieces. All the table decorations were carried out by Mrs. and Miss Southwell Piper, assisted by Miss Moon, the Head Mistress of the Indo-British Institution. By the kind permission of Mr. Williamson, the purser of the s. s. Arabia, the services of Mr. Corlett, the chief steward, and his entire staff were availed of. Mr. Corlett was in charge of carving, serving, and waiting upon the children and was enthusiastically assisted in his work by his staff. The children arrived in the Fort in time to see the day decorations after which they returned to the school for the dinner. After dinner each of them was presented with a Rupee, a Coronation Medal, and two pocket handkerchiefs by Mr. Southwell Piper. A band especially provided for the occasion kept on playing while the dinner lasted. A toast, "The King and Queen," was proposed by Mr. Piper and was carried with acclamation. Three cheers were then given to their Majesties, and three cheers to Mr., Mrs. and Miss Piper and ladies and gentlemen who assisted them, ended the proceedings.

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL ILLUMINATIONS.

It will be convenient to take a survey of the illuminations, commencing from the Apollo Bunder, the most important part of the city, and proceeding thence by Hornby Road to the large open space opposite the Municipal offices, where five main thoroughfares converge. Thence, proceeding along Horaby Road up to the Crawford Markets. It may be mentioned that Government had authorised the Executive Engineer at the Presidency to draw against the treasury to the extent of Rs. 30,000 for the illumination of the Government buildings and the public road from the Anjuman-i-Islam to the Crawford Market, while the Municipality had set apart a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the illumination of Municipal buildings. Public-spirited citizens also contributed their share to the general illumination in honour of the Coronation celebrations at Delhi. The whole of the Government illuminations were made under the supervision of Mr. J. K. Williams, Officiating Executive Engineer at the Presidency, and under the personal orders of Mr. J. Lamb. The work was entrusted under contract to Messrs. Rustomjee Framjee Mehta and Mahomedalli Jivajee, who had used for illuminating purposes, on the different buildings, no less than 40,000 square box lanterns of variegated colours, 6,000 hanging lamps, 500 hexagonal lamps, and 61,000 Coronation tumbler lights. The Government buildings thus illuminated were the Alfred Sailors' Home, the Elphinstone College, the University Gardens, the Currency Office, the Public Works Offices, the General Post Office, the Electric Telegraph Office, Holy Trinity Church, the Reay Art Workshops, and the Police Head Quarters. The Municipal buildings, illuminated under the supervision of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., included the Municipal Offices, the Crawford Markets, the Fort Fire Brigade Station, the Flora Fountain, Queen Victoria's Statue, the King's Statue, and the Wellington Fountain.

APOLLO BUNDER TO SAILORS' HOME.

The scene at the Apollo Bunder may be said to have been one of surpassing brilliance. The electric light stars and globes and the premises of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club shed an effulgence, which radiated the whole bunder from the "Passengers' Pavilion" up to the vicinity of the Sailors' Home. Over the large entrance gateway of the Club was displayed a Royal crown, with the letters E. R. I. beneath, illuminated with electric jets of various colours, which shone like diamonds and precious stones. Along the top of the iron railing of the garden-grounds was exhibited the motto of the Club—an anchor—in which the initial letters were interwoven, the whole surmounted by another Royal crown, with the inscription "January 1903" along the length of the iron railing. The exit gateway was surmounted by another Royal crown, with the letters A. R. under it, the whole illuminated with multi-coloured stars of electric light. Flags and bannerets hanging from Venetian poles floated on the premises of the Club and lent to the whole scene a charming appearance. Messrs. W. B. Green and Co's Restaurant, though content with the mellowed light lent by the Yacht Club premises opposite to it, was gaily decorated on the east, south, and north sides with a profusion of coloured flags, banners, and bunting waving from countless Venetian poles, and with festoons of bannerets stretching from the upped storey on to the railings of the garden grounds attached to the restaurant. Watson's Esplanade Annexe from its commanding southern facade, with its ornamental balconies and projecting galleries, could not fail to attract the attention of the spectator. The whole premises were artistically decorated with rict draperies and flags, bannerets, and bunting, and were illuminated with electric light jets, which contributed to enhance the beauty and spectacular effect of the decorations. The upper storeys displayed an elegant Royal crown, illuminated above and below with the loyal inscription "God bless our King and Queen." The premises to the east of the Ripon Club made a modest display of flags and bunting, which paled by the side of the gay show made by the flags and bunting and rich draperies of the Ripon Club, on the ground floor of which are located the rooms of Messrs. A. Bricajee and Co., which were also prettily decorated and illuminated. A string of elegant bannerets spanned the road between the Ripon Club and the Watson Hotel Annexe.

SAILORS' HOME TO WATSON'S HOTEL.

Coming to the verge of Apollo Bunder, with the Sailors' Home to the north of it, the spectator was dazzled with the flood of light pouring from the Home and the Wellington Fountain, standing opposite in the middle of a public thoroughfare. The Sailors' Home was well illuminated with over 5,000 Ratnagar patent lamps. Its main outlines were picked out from top to bottom with lights arranged in curves, arches, and vertical and horizontal rows. An inscription with the words "Sailors' Home" was displayed conspicuously on its western facade. The Wellington Fountain, which is a heptagonal structure, was illuminated with arches erected on the eight sides of the fountain, stretching from the stone parapet to the top. The illumination was well designed, and dense crowds of people tarried at the spot and gazed with wonder at the rare spectacle. Moving onward in the direction of Rampart Row, the spectator came to the huge pile of buildings known as the Elphinstone College premises, which were affectively illuminated with about 10,000 squares box lanterns, which, arranged in arches and horizontal and vertical lines from top to bottom, picked out the outlines of the building, including the finials, cornices, and galleries. The inner concave curves of the arches were illuminated with festoons of English Coronation lamps. Further on, another equally imposing pile of buildings, Watson's Esplanade Hotel, claimed attention. The whole of its eastern facade, from top to bottom, was very prettily decorated with large flags, bannerets, draperies, and bunting. Its ample galleries, like those of the Annexe, displayed a large Royal crown, with the inscription "God bless our King and Queen." The Sassoon Mechanic's Institute was remarkably well illuminated. Its arches and the outlines of the building from top to bottom were effectively picked out with square box lamps. But the object, in the vicinity of Watson's Hotel, which engrossed the attention of all beholders, and inspired sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the Throne, was the King-Emperor's equestrian statue. It was executed at a cost of a lakh of rupees, and is a gift to the city from Sir Albert Sassoon, made in 1875 when his Majesty, as Prince of Wales, visited Bombay. The statue was surrounded with arches in the shape of a dome, surmounted by a Royal crown, flanked by the letters E. R.; and the whole dome was illuminated with multi-coloured gas globes. The four panels of the pedestal of the statue, as well as the top and bottom of the pedestal, were profusely illuminated with gas globes, shedding an effulgence which radiated the whole of the surrounding space. The offices of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. were prettily decorated, and had their outlines picked out with square box lanterns of many colours.

WATSON'S HOTEL TO MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO'S.

To the north of Watson's Esplanade Hotel, the beautiful University Gardens were ablaze with festoons of lights. Venetian posts, decked with bannerets, engirdled the garden-grounds, and from a continuous necklace of wires, fixed to the poles, hung six thousand English Coronation tumblers of variegated colours. The scene was a charming one, but its beauty was further enhanced by some five hundred Chinese lanterns, of different colours and shapes, which were suspended from the branches of the trees. Hundreds of flags floated over the garden grounds. Yonder, on the opposite side of the road the building occupied by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons and the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mills Company was prettily decorated with flags and bunting and illuminated with square box lanterns of various colours. Messrs. Asquith and Lord also made a very pretty display in the same line of buildings. Doubtless the most prominent illumination was that from the University or Rajabai Tower, which was built at the expense of Mr. Premchund Roychand, and which was very effectively illuminated with electric arc lamps by Messrs Turner, Hoare and Co., by means of a special plant placed in the porch of the Tower. There were in all thirty 2,000 candle-power arc lamps distributed round the sides of the tower—one being placed at the very top, which was visible from every part of the city. The tower is an object of wonder to all new arrivals from mofussil towns, and it could not have been viewed to greater advantage than on the night of the illumination. Further on, the display made by the range of buildings extending from the National Bank of India to Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Fort establishment might, without exaggeration be said to have been superb both as regards the decorations and illuminations. The National Bank is a fine building in the Classic Gothic style; and it had its outlines picked out with hundreds of square box lanterns of various colours; its massive Corinthian columns looking like pillars studded with diamonds and precious stones. A large flag waved from the top of the roof. The middle of the pediment was adorned with large Royal crown with the inscription "Long Live the King Emperor." At each end of the balcony on the first storey was arranged a small crown, with Stars of India at a short distance from it. The row of buildings adjoining the Bank looked very pretty, and were more or less ambitiously decorated and illuminated. Yonder on the opposite side, Messrs. Marcks and Co. made a very tasteful and brilliant display. The principal outlines of the premises were picked out with brilliant gas jets enclosed in fairy lanterns of many colours, large flags and bannerets waving over the top of the premises. The illuminated clock which the firm have placed over the top of their shop for public use, was surmounted by a blazing crown of gas, the jets being covered with fairy lamps of various colours, which shone like so many precious jewels. The crown was flanked by the illuminated letters E. R. The upper cornice of the building was artistically picked out with a continuous line of gas moons. The archway of the entrance was similarly treated. The outlines of the arched windows were picked out with gas moons, which enhanced the effect of the general illumination of the premises. The Currency Exchange were the next to claim notice. They were illuminated from top to bottom, in vertical and horizontal lines, with 600 square box lanterns, and 1,000 English Coronation lanterns, hanging from the large weather-frames of the massive building.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.'S TO VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Proceeding onward from Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s establishment, the spectator had his attention attracted by the brace of Government buildings, facing each other, namely, the Public Works Offices and the General Post Offices. They were both illuminated from top to bottom with square box lanterns of variegated colours and English Coronation tumblers hanging in festoons and picking out the inner outlines of all the arches on the lower and upper floors. In this manner the east and southern facades of the Public Works Offices were illuminated with 8,000 square box lanterns and 1,000 English Coronation tumblers. In a similar style, the southern and eastern facades of the General Post Offices were made effulgent with nearly 15,000 square box lanterns and 1,000 English Coronation tumblers of various hues. The eastern facade of the Electric Telegraph Offices was similarly illuminated with 4,000 square box lanterns and 6,500 English Coronation tumblers in curves and vertical and horizontal lines. In the large open space at the junction of the Church Gate, Rampart Row, and Hornby Roads, the Flora Fountain shone resplendently as an object of universal attraction. It was illuminated with arches and cross arches of gas jets covered with fairy lanterns, its basement and the top of the iron railings being covered with continuous circles of gas moons. The effect of this successful illumination was conspicuous even at a distance. The premises occupied by the Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon, Messrs. Laurence and Mayo, and Messrs. Ditmar and Co. made a very good show of large flags and banners and were well illuminated. The entrance to Church Gate Street was beautified by Messrs. D. Macropolo and Co., with a profusion of flags and a tasteful illumination of their premises on the western and southern sides. The middle of Church Gate Street was spanned with decorations made by the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and with an inscription on cloth "Singers sing Long Live the King." In the Esplanade Road, beyond the Electric Telegraph Offices, thousands of spectators stood in an attitude of veneration near the late Queen Empress's statue—the gift made to the City by the late Khunderao Gaekwar. The front of the space round the statue was illuminated with an arch of gas jets covered with fairy lamps, with three cross arches, similarly illuminated, the whole forming a dome of dazzling effulgence. The iron railing round the statue was illuminated with many hundreds of square box lanterns of variegated hues. To the east of the statue, along the Esplanade main road, the new premises of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China attracted thousands of admiring sight-seers; and the credit of their illuminations is due to Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co., who took advantage of the large electrical installation which the Bank have recently made on their premises. The front or western facade of the buildings was lit up with a number of arc lights arranged in three horizontal rows, the effect of which was to create a scene of dazzling brilliancy.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

Of all the buildings, either Government, Municipal, or private, which were illuminated last night, none could excel the Municipal Offices in respect of brilliancy, artistic taste, and skilful embellishment. In addition to the electric light that had been utilised in decorating the dome surmounting the central tower, no less than eighteen thousand lamps, red green, blue, and yellow, had been used in dressing the main front and the two wings running east and west. This palatial structure of our city fathers was transformed into a palace of sparkling jewels. The main front over the grand entrance, its picturesque terraces, carved arches, ornamented marble columns and capitals, graceful minarets and lofty octagoral dome, had been so charmingly beautified and their outlines so nicely picked out by myriads of multi-coloured lamps that the scene presented by this part of the structure was at once grand and impressive. The dome which was illuminated with strings of electric stars running from its pennacle to the square basement, and engirdled by a line at the middle, appeared like a crown ornamented with burning jewels. Four electric arc lamps arranged on the finial, showed the dome in sparkling relief against the dark sky. The balcony over the main porch had its outlines picked out, while the columns supporting it were dressed in multi-coloured lamps. On the main front, below the allegorical female figure representing "Urbs Prima in Indis" was exhibited a transparency representing the Corporation's Coat-of-Arms, bearing the motto "Urbs Prima in Indis." At the top of the terrace which forms the basement of the tower on the central facade was exhibited a crown in an intense flood of light, flanked on either side by the letters E. R. The two wings which branch off the central front, one running along Horaby Road and the other along Cruickshank Road, were literally bathed in flood of living fire. The arches, parapets, cornices, and columns running along the corridors on each floor, were studded with multi-colored lamps. The colours were harmoniously arranged as far as possible. The balcony over the western entrance was also illuminated while below the second floor terrace and outside the Corporation Hall were exhibited the letters E. R. in coloured lamps. A similar display was made over the entrance of the eastern wing. The illumination made on this building excited the admiration of every spectator, who gazed at it until his eyes were dazzled. The footpaths running along it and the approaches were thronged by thousands of sight-seers.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY OFFICES.

Under the magician's wand of Messrs. Turner, Hoar and Co., the G. I. P. Railway offices at Boree Bunder had been transformed into a spectacle of the utmost splendour. The prettiest show was undoubtedly in the quadrangle of the administrative offices, where the decorations were made by means of incandescent electric lights, combined with oil lamps, picking out the outlines of the superq structure. In the centre of the quadrangle was fitted up a large Royal crown, illuminated in different colours; and on each side of the crown were fixed the monograms of the King and Queen, the letters E. R. and A. R. being picked out with white and coloured lights. On each side of these, again, were arranged a series of Stars of India. The front railings of the quadrangle were ornamented with rows of coloured incandescent lights throughout the entire length, and the effect of this artistic illumination was particularly pleasing.

Further along Hornby Road, in the direction of the Crawford Markets, from the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools up to the Police Head Quarters Office, a distance of about 2,000 feet, Government had lighted the public road with some 3,000 English Coronation tumblers of different colours. The Holy Trinity Church was illuminated by Government with 600 square box lanterns, affixed to crosses, and with Coronation tumblers arranged in curves and horizontal and vertical lines of light. The Reay Art Workshops were illuminated with 2,000 square box lanterns fixed to the eastern facade of the building, with an inscription in large illuminated letters "Long Live King Edward." The Police Head Quarters were illuminated with over 9,000 square box lanterns, 7,000 Coronation tumblers, the outlines of the arches being prettily picked out with festoons of coloured ligats.

THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

In addition to electric light, over four thousand lamps had been used in illuminating the Arthur Crawford Market, which forms the extreme end of Hornby Road. The market, besides being illuminated, was decorated with palm leaves and festoons. On the clock tower which surmounts the middle gateway, were displayed the letters "E. R." in a blaze of electric stars, while below it, on the first floor, was the inscription "Long Live King-Emperor" worked out in lamp lights. The arches over the three principal gateways were decorated with double rows of multi-coloured lamps, while the outlines of windows and parapets running along the entire roof were studded in sparkling jewels and shone out refulgently bright. Stars and triangles were freely displayed in dazzling light on the wall of the western wing. The building was also internally illuminated with electric light which combined with the external blaze of buttee lights, made it glowing like mid-day sunshine.

The Fort and Bouleshwar Fire Brigade Station were the remaining buildings illumin by the Municipal authorities. About a thousand Ratnagar lamps were used in ornamenting each of these two buildings. These beautiful lamps which shed a better light than the old box type of lamps gave the structures grace and elegance not observed on other buildings. The whole of the western wing of the Fort Fire Brigade station was ablaze with these tiny lamps. The terrace on the first floor and the arches were beautifully dressed in rows of coloured lamps. The Bhuleswar Fire Brigade Station was illuminated in the same style.

PRIVATE ILLUMINATIONS.

The tradesmen of Bombay manifested their loyalty in no uncertain manner last night. Side by side with those of the Government and Municipal buildings the illuminations of the private buildings shone forth in a blaze of multifarious colors. The spectacle at the Apollo Bunder was beautiful. The night appeared to be transformed into bright day. The electric light on the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, the Watson's Annexe, and the light on the buildings near and opposite, with beautiful inscriptions in letters of light invoking blessings on and wishing prosperity to their Majesties, were extremely effective. Observing the grand illuminations on the bunder as one proceeded along Rampart Row past the Wellington Fountain, the gay illuminations on the premises of Messrs. S. Rose and Company, the P. and O. Company, E. D. Sassoon and Company, and Forbes, Forbes and Company, facing the Crescent, came into view. On the Esplanade Road Watson's Esplanade Hotel and the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute shone in full splendour. The electric light on the hotel was of a very beautiful description, the crown and the inscriptions arround it being displayed to great advantage. Just opposite to the hotel on the other side of the Equestrian Statue, Messrs. Leach and Weborny and the Temple Bar Hotel on their right, had also beautifully decorated their premises, Messrs. Cornaglia's establishment and the premises occupied by Messrs Hoar and Company and Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son were decorated with myriads of box and Ratnagar lamps. The facade of the premises of Messrs. Hoar and Company and Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son was in fact simply ablaze with lamps, the whole front appearing a variegated sheet of light. Further down the Esplanade Road the long chain of palatial buildings from the National Bank of India to Messrs. Treecher and Company was illuminated with myriads of lamps. The illuminations at the National Bank of India were magnificent. Numberless lamps on the borders of the verandas of the Mercantile Bank, the Bombay Club down to Treacher and Company added greatly to the splendour of the spectacle. In the row of buildings opposite, Messrs. Marcks and Company easily carried off the palm. In the vicinity of the Floral Fountain, the offices of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and the shops of Messrs. Badham Pile and Company, R. Ditmar, Laurence and Mayo, and D. Macropolo, were very elegantly decorated. The decorations on the premises of M. Breslauer and Company, the Singer Machines Company, Mongini Brothers, and the lines of shops near and opposite added greatly to the beauty of the street, while the illuminations on the HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the "Times of India" Offices, and Kemp and Company completed the picture. In Hornby Road the long lime of buildings extending down to Bunder were lit up, the chief among them being Sir D.M. Petit's Offices, the Coronation Bakery, the Yokohamma Specie Bank, the Dady Seth Fire Temple, the Standard Buildings, the J. N. Pati Institute, Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company, the Navsari Buildings, C. M. Bhesania, J. B. Bhesania, and others. Sir J. J. School of Arts, the Anjuman-i-Islam, and the Indo-British Institution, added to the Municipal Offices and the Police Commissioner's Office, formed an almost unbroken chain of illuminated buildings at the end of the Hornby Road. Turning back to the Esplanade Road we come to the new buildings of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, which were magnificently illuminated with electric light. A little further up, "Gulistan", the private residence of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., and the Esplanade House, popularly known as Tata Palace, in Wandby Road, were also very beautifully illuminated. Besides these the Mangaldas Market, the Lakhmidas Market, the Jain Temples in Pydowni, the other Hindu Temples in Mumbadevi, and the Juma Masjid were brilliantly decorated. The heavy ornamented design of the Juma Masjid appeared to its best advantage, its vast terraces and beautiful friezes, cornices and minarets having been decorated with over a thousand of Ratnagar and box lamps and glasses. The Parsee Ateshbehrams in the Girgaon Road, near the Churney Road Station, and in Dady Sett Agiari Lane were also illuminated. The portion of the Girgaon Road from the commencement to Chira Bazar was lined on both sides with triangles and stars, and pyramids and trees of light. Illuminations were also made in Shaik Memon, Abdul Rehman, and Cowkla Streets, the Kalbadevi Road, the Bhendi Bazar Road, and Khetwadi, and at the David Sassoon Reformatory, the Adamji Pirbhoy Sanitarium, the Anjuman-i-Ahai Rifai building, the Jain Pathshala in Mandvi, and the Narayan Temple in Kalbadevi.

THE HARBOUR.

The harbour looked very gay yesterday. All the Naval as well as the merchant vessels were gaily decorated with banners and flags from stern to stern. A Royal salute from the naval vessels was also fired at 10-30 a. m.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

In celebration of the Coronation of the King-Emperor, thirty juvenile offenders undergoing terms of detention in the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution were released yesterday morning. About 7 o'clock in the morning all the inmates of the institution numbering over two hundred and fifty were mustered in the compound by the Superintendent, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Bala Luximon, the secretary. Mr. Thompson announced to the inmates that thirty boys were going to be let off with the authority of the committee and the approval of the Government. He said that it was owing to their good progress, good conduct and obedience to the discipline that those boys had been selected to be discharged. He exhorted them to be of good behaviour and to maintain themselves by doing some honest work. If they wanted any assistance the committee and the officials of the Institution would do their best for them. The parents and guardians of the thirty boys, who were all present on the spot, were also requested to look after their sons and wards and see that they did not fall in bad ways. The other inmates of the institute were then informed that if they conducted themselves properly similar indulgence would be extended to them also. The National Anthem in Marathi was sung and after three cheers had been given for their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Empress, the released boys left the institution in company of their parents and guardians. They included twenty-four Hindus and four Mahomedans. In the afternoon gymnastic sports were held. The main entrance of the institution was illuminated, while the spacious compound was profusely decorated with flags, bunting and streamers.

TREAT TO RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

The native staff numbering about one thousand employed at the Victoria Terminus, Mazagon, Masjid and Colaba Stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were yesterday afternoon treated to sweets by the Railway authorities. The men were gathered together in the compound of the Victoria Terminus and handed over baskets of sweets. The arrangements for the fete were carried out under the direct supervision of Mr. P. Ryan and Mr. Bornshine.

THE CORONATION CELEBRATION HONOURS.

BOMBAY RECIPIENTS.

As regards the Coronation Celebration honours it seems to be the general opinion that Bombay has been severely left out in the cold. When the Viceroy's guests left for Delhi, it was imagined that honours would come to them thick as blackberries; and those who had the good luck to be invited to the imperial assemblage were envied for the titles which were apparently looming for them in the distance. The result must be disappointing except to those of them, who acted philosophically and expected nothing.

The honour of a Knight Commander of the Star of India has been conferred upon the Hon. Mr. James Monteath, senior member of the Governor's Council, who was already a C. S. I. He is a Civilian of thirty-three years' standing, and is an M. A. of the Queen's University, in Belfast. Having joined the service in August, 1870, Mr. Monteath received his education in routine business under the Collectors of Dharwar and Kanara. In November, 1873, he was placed on special duty in connection with the Kanara Land Assessment case, and acted as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments in addition to the special duty from April to July 1874. He officiated for a short time as Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments and as Secretary to the Council of H. E. the Governor. After a month or so spent at Poona as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge and Assistant Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccon, Mr. Monteath came back to the Secretariat as Under-Secretary in the above-mentioned departments In October, 1879, he was employed as Assistan. Judge and Session Judge at Thana, but after about six months was brought back to Bombay as Under-Secretary. Indeed, for some years, Mr. Monteath appeared to have been in charge of as tough work at the Secretariat as the late Hon. Mr. Nugent. In September, 1884, he rose to the post of officiating Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments. In October, 1886, he was appointed Private Secretary to H. E. Lord Reay, in which office he continued for nearly three years. In March, 1889, he was appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the Political and Judicial Departments, and subsequently officiated as Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, and Superintendent of Stamps. In April, 1895, he was reverted to the Secretariat and was in charge of the Revenue and Financial Departments, being at the same time president of the Central Committee for vernacular examinations. In November, 1895, he officiated as Chief Secretary to Government and was confirmed in the office in March, 1897. In December, 1896, he was appointed an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and in June 1897 a Companion of the Star of India. Mr. Moteath was made a Member of Council in September, 1900, in succession to the late Hon. Mr. Nugent.

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the able and popular Chief Justice of Bombay, has been made a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. He is a P. A. of the University College, Oxon, 1881; was a student of Lincolns Inn in November, 1879, when he was only twenty-one years of age; and was called to the Bar on the 17th November 1883. He is the youngest son of Mr. Richard David Jenkins, of Cilbronau, County Cardigan solicitor and Justice of the Peace. Sir Lawrence was a leading junior barrister at home, and came out as a judge of the Calcutta High Court in April, 1896. He was a commandant of the Presidency Battalion of Calcutta Volunteers. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court in April, 1899. The news of the Knighthood was received with the greatest enthusiasm at Cardigan, the church bells ringing merry peals, and other demonstrations of rejoicing taking place. Mr. Richard Jenkins was thirteen times Mayor of Cardigan.

The honour of Knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. Hurkisson as Narotumdas, a retired merchant of Bombay, and Sheriff of Bombay during 1902. Mr. Hurkissondas, with his late father, was a partner in the agency of the Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company for some time. He started the Globe Mill in Bombay, and was one of the agents of its, but subsequently retired from the agent's firm. Mr. Hurkissondas heartily joined in all public movements and took a conspicuous share in public affairs. He was nominated by Government a Justice of the Peace and a Fellow of the Bombay University. He took an active share in promoting memorial funds in Bombay and is a zealous member of the Bombay Branch of the Lady Duffern Fund for Medical Relief to Indian Women. Mr. Hurkissondas was for several years a member of the Town Council and Standing Committee, and ratepayers and subsequently a Government nominee on the Municipal Corporation. He is a member of the committee of the Victoria Jubilee

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

ALL artistic London, or, rather, all its notable representatives (for it would be an ill compliment to our country to imagine for one moment that all artistic London could be packed into so small a compass), will assemble and meet together at the Lyric Theatre next Monday to witness the Forbes Robertson production of "Othello." How will the gentle and romantic Forbes Robertson play "the warlike Moor, Othello"? We shall see what we shall see. And what will he look like? Again, we shall see what we shall see. But one thing is quite certain—as to the matter of his make-up; he will not, most thorough and conscientious actor though he be, pursue completeness to that ridiculous length reached by an actor of an olden day, who carefully blacked himself from head to foot!

And what manner of Iago will Mr. Herbert Waring make? Playgoers are as much concerned with this question as with speculations on the Othello of Mr. Forbes Robertson and the Desdemona of his brilliant wife, Miss Gertrude Elliott, whose Little Britain in Mice and Men was a performance that will most assuredly come to be given a chapter all to itself, and one entirely of commendation, in the history of the British theatre. Well, and how will Mr. Herbert Waring play the "demi-devil" Iago, "more fell than anguish, hunger, or the sea"? This stern, decisive, trenchant actor, with the strong jaws and the alert expression of a typical K. C., has played many parts in his time, but they have mostly—nearly all, where his successes alone are reckoned—been in what critics now call "coat and trousers" plays.

Mr. Herbert Waring has studied but seldom acted Shakespeare. As a matter of fact, long as I have been acquainted with him privately and professionally, and often as it has been my more or less happy lot during the last fifteen years to attend the theatres, I have never yet "discovered" him in a Shakespeare part. So it will be all the more interesting to see on Monday evening in what measure the success of the production (for an artistic success it is bound, in the main, to be) is due to an actor who has hitherto distinguished himself chiefly as stonily moral-but suspecting "Society" husbands in modern Mayfair melodramas, and who reflects in his clothes and the way he wears them the characteristics of the street in which, with a pretty wife who was once on the stage also, he resides—New Bond Street. By way of a postcript to my notes last week on our actors' style of dressing off the stage, I may add that Mr. Herbert Waring, the new Iago, is quite a notable representative of the world of smart dressers (using the word out of its "behind the scenes" sense), and that a full-length picture of his morning suit, containing the actor's upright figure, and surrounded with letterpress of technical detail, has appeared in a publication which is devoted mainly, if not entirely, to the subject of masculine attire.

There is deep meaning and deep sarcasm in most of what Mr. Charles Brookfield says, even when this once-actor and now-author is in his kindest and liveliest mood—a fact which readers of his "Random Recollections" need no telling. And the production of a new play by Mr. Richard Ganthony, the author of A Message from Mars, reminds me of a characteristics remark Mr. Brookfield made to me when that play was about to be produced at the Avenue Theatre, on the Thames Embankment. I had been introduced to him as we were leaving a club in the small but growing hours, and as the general conversation, before we left, had turned upon the somewhat speculative proceeding of producing a play in which the supernatural was mingled with a very earthly modern story, I ventured to observe to the silent philosopher by my side that it was very plucky of Mr. Richard Ganthony. "Yes," answered the comedian solemnly; "it is certainly very pucky of a new author to show his play to the public so close to the Thames!"

Before I tell this other little "Brookfield yarn," I may have to remind a few of my readers that Aeschylus, a dramatist whose plays are not now fashionable, died in the summer of 456 B. C., from a fracture of the skull brought about by an eagle dropping a tortoise upon his bald head. Very well, then. There was an illustrated interview in one of the weekly journals of a dramatic author who (as said by the interviewer to keep pigeons, and the late Mr. G. W. Dancey, dramatic critic, who was adding the contribution to the fire at the Playgoers' Club, passed it on to Mr. Charles Brookfield for his inspection, pointing as he did so to the passage concerning the pigeons. "H'm," muttered "the most sarcastic man," handing the paper back after a brief glance at it. "So he keeps pigeons. It would be of more interest to know, though, that he kept a good deal of tortoise and a sagacious eagle!"

One associates the name of Royce, in its theatrical connection, with the mad and merry days of Gaiety burlesque; but Mr. Julian Royce, the young actor of to-day, who was born in that training place of many of our leading actors and actresses, Bristol, and who has done such heavy work as is required of "juvenile leads" who play in pieces like "The Great Millionaire," "Sporting Life," and "The Degenerates" (in which he played with Mrs. Langtry in America for a season of five months)—Mr. Julian Royce, who has done all this and is distinguishing himself lightly as Sherlock Holmes, in the play of that name as now being "presented" by Mr. Charles Wyndham at the outlying theatres of London, is a very different Royce indeed from the one I used to laugh at—because others laughed—when I was a little boy.

Like many another actor, Mr. Julian Royce, who is the very picture of Sherlock Holmes (when he has made up as that wonderful man), was intended for an entirely different profession from that which he was adopted, having put in years of study with the view of becoming a shining light in the Army Veterinary Department. Throwing medicine to the horses, however, was not in his line, and his strong inclination towards a theatrical career compelling him to abandon that occupation, he became, by degrees, the clever actor he now unquestionably is; is, even, no doubt, as he would eventually have come to adorn the veterinary profession, for Spooner himself, of whom Mr. Julian Royce must often have heard when at the Veterinary College, had a hard fight for it before he became the authority his books proclaim him to be and it is not unreasonable to assume that, prior to the publication of "Spooner on the Foot of the Horse," it was occasionally a case of the foot of the horse on Spooner! But Mr. Julian Royce has chosen his present profession well, and ample evidence of this fact is discernible in his study—for it is clearly that—of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous lectures on the theory of deduction.

Sousa is an active man, although he may not look it while conducting his band. He travels all over the world, it is true, giving concerts night and morning, and satisfying the greed of interviewers at all hours of the day; but for all this (and it would be a good deal to most men) the "March King" finds the dreary intervals hang heavily on his hands, and has turned novelist so that he may, like the overworked postman, Mr. Lionel Brough tells us of, but, have "something to do in his spare time." His first story, which he calls "The Fifth String," has been published in Indianapolis, and one really ought to get it when one happens to be known that way, for see what the New York World says of it:—"The Fifth String' is an off fancy whatever that may chance to mean); a strong fusing of the real and the unreal, of the modern and the mythological, of the possible and the impossible. It has a strong and clearly defined motive, which shows in its treatment the author's artistically sensitive temperament, and his tremendous dramatic power. It is the story of a marvellous, violin, of a wonderful love, of a strong temptation, and of what came of the whole. It is as weird as as 'The Death Dance' of Saint-Saens, as impassioned as a Chopin nocturne, as dynamic as Sousa march!"

Louder, Karl, we cannot hear thee; blaze away, my lively Fritz! Try, my Max, to blow the cornet into tiny little bits!" Thus the late Harry S. Leigh, in a sarcastic mood, to the German band outside. And here is a snapshot of Sir Henry Irving's sarcasm, picturing a somewhat familiar scene. Sir Henry is rehearsing a play in the stalls, and enter a large small-part lady with a line of the "My-lord-the-carriage-waits," which she delivers in an appallingly loud voice. "Hm," says Sir Henry, rubbing his check bone with a shapely fore-finger, and looking up at the cause of the fearful explosion, "H'm—not so bad, but let us have it a little louder." The burly gentleman retires into the wings for a second, and generates his reappearance with a shout that makes the auditorium tingle. "Yes," says Sir Henry encouragingly; "that's better—but can't you manage to make it a little bit louder still?" The man frowns a frown of deep and perplexing study, and does the business over again with the bellow of a wounded bull. "Yes, that's a decided improvement," says Sir Henry, with increasing tones of approval in his voice, "but it is not quite loud enough yet. Would you mind doing it over again?" The small-part man is by this time clearly—only too clearly!—angry, and when he makes his reappearance yet again there is a mighty flavour of rage in his "line." "Splendid!" cries Sir Henry, with assumed delight, "that's the way to do splendidly. But" (calling the man to the front) "and considering the whole thing over again) would you mind putting a little temper into it?"

AUSTRALIA, it seems, could do with 300,000 English wives, Canada with 90,000, and the Cape with 30,000. The "Family Doctor" says "there are nearly 1,000,000 too many women in the British Isles." Rather ungallant! Not "too many" women surely, but more women than men.

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
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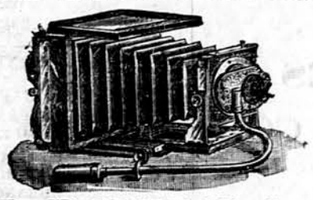

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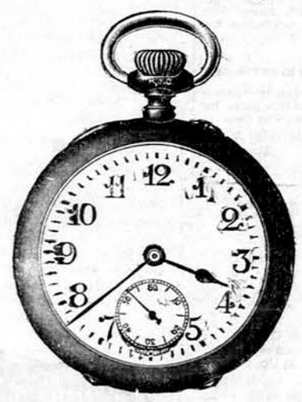

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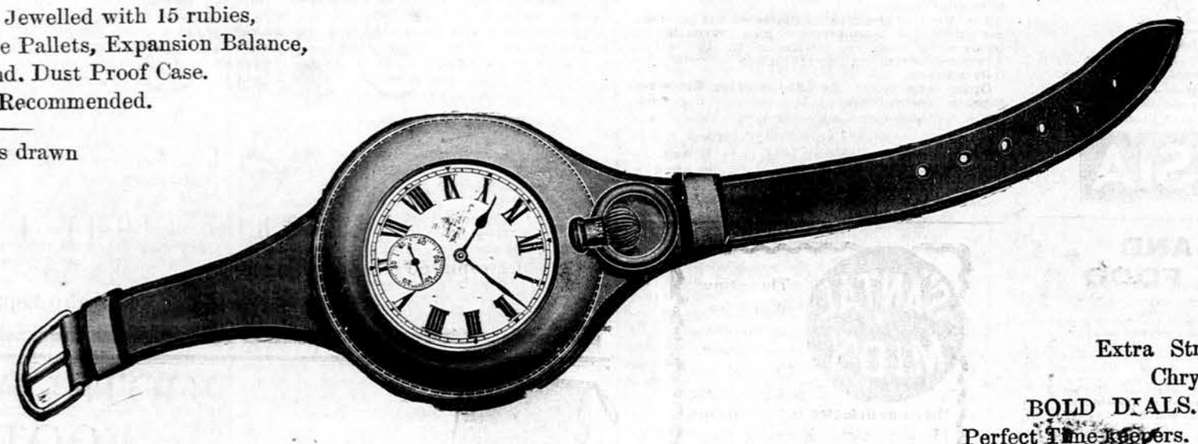

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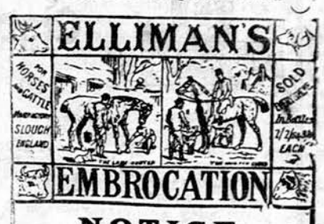

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Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya.	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562 500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no sum under Re 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....5½	
„ 1 Year.....5	„
„ 6 Months.....4½	„
„ 3 Months.....4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

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GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

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ESTABLISHED 1887. SION, BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED 1887.

Manufacturers of:—Military and Police Harness, Saddlery, Boots, Belts, Equipment, &c., Ladies', Gent's, Boys' and Girls' Boots and Shoes, Putee Leggings, Waterproof Holdalls, Valises, Soiled Linen Bags, Solid Leather Trunks, Suit Cases, Gladstone Kit and Brief Bags, Ladies' and Gent's Fitted Dressing Bags and Cases, Brush and Collar Boxes, Boys' and Girls' School Bags, Ginning Rollers and Washers, Machine Belting, &c., &c.

N.B.—All Leather Goods Guaranteed Solid Leather, no cardboard allowed in the Factory.

PATENT LEATHER PUMPS.

GENTS' PATENT LEATHER DRESS PUMPS with silk bow, as illustrated, satin lined. Rs. 6.

BALMORAL LACE BOOTS.

GENT'S TAN CALF BALMORAL LACE BOOTS, stylish shapes with broad medium or pointed toes, handsewn. Rs. 6-10.

THE "MILLION"

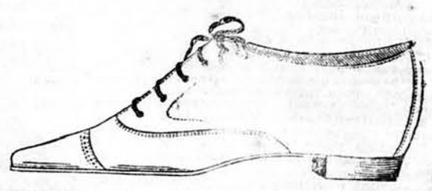
THE "MILLION" TAN BALMORAL LACE BOOTS a cheap presentable boot with broad medium or pointed toes. Rs. 4-4.

ALL NEW GOODS Better VALUE THAN EVER

PATENT LACE SHOES.

GENTS' PATENT LEATHER OXFORD LACE SHOES with plain fronts, as illustrated, for Dress wear, good fashionable shapes, hand sewn and lined white Kid. Rs. 6-8.

OXFORD LACE SHOES.



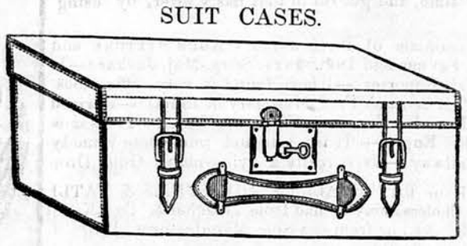
GENTS' TAN CALF OXFORD LACE SHOES, neat and fashionable styles, with broad, medium or pointed toes handsew. Rs. 5

THE "MILLION"

"THE MILLION" a cheap reliable Tan Oxford Lace shoe board, medium or pointed toes Rs. 3.

NEW STOCK OF TRUNKS, BAGS &C., OF ALL KINDS.

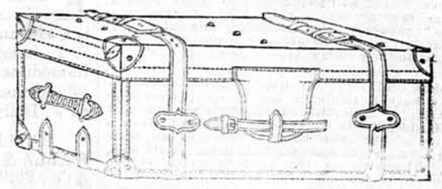
SUIT CASES.



SOLID TAN LEATHER SUIT CASE, as illustrated, 20 inch Rs. 31-8. 24 inch, Rs. 38. 27 inch, Rs. 40.

ALL SOLID LEATHER

OVERLAND TRUNKS.



SOLID TAN LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS, as illustrated 30 inch Rs. 42. 33 inch, Rs. 47-8. 36 inch, Rs. 50-8.

MANY OTHER KINDS TO SELECT FROM. INSPECTION INVITED.

SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents),

THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY,

HORNBY ROAD, (opposite Messrs. John Roberts & Co.),

BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS

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LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED

STORM AND PUNKAHPROOF

HANGING LAMPS,

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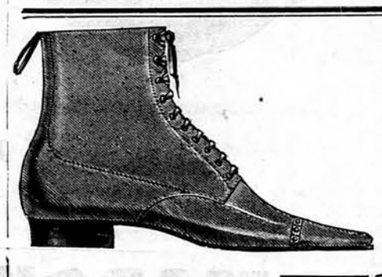
ALL KINDS OF LANTERNS.

In the newest designs, guaranteed perfectly reliable, and much superior than "ANY OTHER LAMPS" imported to India

ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS ON VIEW!

Electro-plated Household Articles, Majolica Ware, Tea Kettles, Russian Coffee Machines and Glass Vases also kept in Stock!



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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT,

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NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c. Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

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